Previous references.

Police 44 of 01.

1901.

(Police)

File No. 45 of 01

Serial Nos. 1 — 6

Later references.

~~Police 45 of 01~~

Police 88-14

Pol 4-15 (1906)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 — 6

Part B. for April 1902

SUBJECT.

Grant of rewards to certain Police Officers.

Sl 1. From the I. G. of Police.
No. 148 Dy 27-11-01
Forwards certain enclosures in connection with the decoi that took place at Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur and request that the police therein referred to may be rewarded as proposed

Sl 2. From the I. G. of Police.
No. 3004/222 Dy 28-12-01.
Forwards certain papers which should have accompanie the above.

Sl 3. To the ~~I. G. of~~ G. P. S. (2) To the Comptroller (3) To Dr C's of Districts.
No. 11388-97/J916 Dy 5-1-02
Recognizes by suitable rewards the good services rendered certain Police Officers and men in connection with the dete

J. 918

Forwards copy of the above and requests that the thanks of the Dunbar may be conveyed to Police Officers of the Madras Presidency.

5. From F. A. R.

No. 1591 D/20-3-02

Forwards copy of letter No. 400 D/7-3-02 from the Govt. of Madras stating that the I. G. of Police has been requested to convey the thanks of the Mysore Dunbar to Dewan Srinivasachalu and Johnston for their services in the detention of a series of decoities committed in Mysore Territory.

6. To the I. G. of Police.

No. 16980/J 1499 D/18-4-02.

states to convey the thanks to the persons named in Serial No. 5.

Indexed

B. N. Narasimha Iyengar.

Communicated

'87

G
6808
29-XI-'01

1790

FROM

1901-1902.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

SECTION Police To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPTS.

FILE NO. 1505/01

SERIAL NO. 1

Dated 27th

Despatched November 1901

Received

General No. 148
No.

Enclosure No. Letter No 1 & Memo

Forwarding certain enclosures in connection with the dacoities that took place at Kolar, Bangalore, and Tumkur received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District and requesting that the police therein referred to may be rewarded as proposed

MGCPB—5-3-01-1000

Jml
29.11.01 with 7 pps 3/4/02
H.L. with 30 U01 Submitted for orders
SP
45 Leaves

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 148 DATED. Camp: Bidadi 15

27th November 1901.

Enc.

FROM

B. K. Venkatavaradaa Iyengar Esqr
offg: INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To A. V. Nanjundayya Esqr: M.A, M.L.
SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

In December 1900 and in
January and February 1901 several dacoities
were committed in the Kolar, Bangalore and
Tumkur Districts by a gang of persons of the
Kadari Taluk of the Kadapa District of the
Madras Presidency.

2. A few of the dacoits were arrested in
the Kolar District and the Government were
x Police 44 of 01 Ser
in Order No. 3383-84/J. 259 of the 24th August 1901, pleased
to

to sanction rewards to those that had aided in the matter.

3. By the sustained energy of Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Sumtur District, who deserves the special thanks of Government, many more were arrested and brought to justice.— The enclosed letter No-1 of the 21st November 1901 from the Deputy Commissioner of Sumtur and the Memo of Mr. L. Krishna Rao, which is one of its enclosure will show the trouble taken by the police in bringing about this result.—

4. I beg that the sanction of Government may be kindly obtained to the rewards &c: therein proposed. They amount to about Rs 200/-.

5. I have written to the Inspector General of Police in Madras to thank his Superintendents that helped us in this connection, and asked his permission

permission to reward his Subordinate

Police for their willing co-operation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Alex Mackenzie

Offg. Inspector General of Police.

Confl Q
354

Confl Jno 1 -

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur Dist. 6,
Dated, Sira, 21st November 190

RECEIVED IN THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
23 NOV. 1901
IN MYSORE

Confl 1901

Register No,
Received
23/11/1901

To,

B. K Venkatavaradayangar Esq
Offg Inspector General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith a memo drawn up by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. L Krishna Rao on the measures taken in connection with the prevention and detection of the Dacoities reported in the borders of Tumkur, Kolar, and Bangalore Districts during the months of December 1900, January and February 1901 -

2 - The recent Proceedings of Government

No

No 3383-84 / 2599 - dated the 24th August 1901 recognises the services of the villagers of Somasettikulli in capturing 3 of the Dacoits brought to trial along with the 15 persons brought under the Extradition Warrant from Kadiri.

3. I have watched the course of the investigation and the trials in these cases with great interest since assuming charge of the District in April 1901 and I cordially endorse the good opinions expressed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police in regard to the work done by the several Officers concerned.

4. The Assistant Superintendent's report was delayed till the disposal of the appeals by the Chief Court and with a view to embody in it the result of the enquiry into the past history of the Gangs concerned, accompanied

by such practical suggestions as could be based on it, in regard to the treatment of the Criminal Gangs in future.

5. But as this matter has to be dealt with in detail and cannot be done in haste, it has been reserved for a separate report, which will be submitted in due course of time.

6. Meantime, I send the memo submitted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

7. I think that while recording with appreciation the good work done by the Local Officers in the repression and detection of these Dacoities, it must not be forgotten that the successful arrests made in Kadiri Taluk were due to the praiseworthy exertions of Inspector C. Rama Rao of Kadiri. The willing help rendered by Inspector V. Ramachendra Naidu of Hindupur also deserves special mention.

8. I enclose for your information Copies of letters No 1728 and No 1518 dated 3d and 24th October 1901 from the

Superintendents of Police, Cuddapah, and Anantapur requiring in what manner it is proposed to recognise the good services of the British Police Officers in connection with these Dacoities.

9. Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police has borne testimony not only to the sympathetic interest taken by the Superintendents of Police, Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts in bringing the culprits to justice but also to the individual exertions put forth by the several Officers deputed by them to aid him in the detection of these cases.

10. I am of opinion that special acknowledgments of the Government of Mysore are due to the Marginally noted Officers.

1. Mr. F.A. Dehne
Dist. Supt. of Police
Anantapur
2 Mr. P.S. Srinivasachar
Do — Cuddapah
3 - F.A. Johnstone
Asst. Supt of Police
Nandidrug

11. In the case of the Other Officers and informers the rewards proposed in the accompanying Roll may be —

Kindly sanctioned by way of —
encouragement and recognition.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible]
Deputy Commissioner
Jaunpur Distt.

LK.

Reward Roll.

Name and Rank.	Reward proposed.
British Police.	
1 In Rly. C Rama Rao Inspector of Police, Kordani	a gold medal worth Rs 75/-
2 V Ramachendra Naidu Do — of Hindupore	a gold medal worth Rs 50/-
3. Chennakesavaloo Naidu Head Constable No 349 Vanavelu, Hindupore Taluk	a Silver Medal worth Rs 10/-
4. Mahomed Saib, Do — No 545, Kadiri Taluk (Kondakamerla Station)	Do — —
5 Chennakka No 279 } Constables of 6 Siddakka No 1695 } Hindupore	a reward of Rs 5/- each
7. Thana Dalvai Khasim Khan —	a money reward of Rs 3/

Local Officers.

Amildars,

Mr. P Subbarayalu Naidu of the Madagiri Taluk
Mahomed Razza of the Penukonda Taluk
T Venkatanarainappa of the Sira Taluk
B S Venkatappa, Deputy Amildar of Kottagere (now at Kunigal).

Inspectors,

1. S Ranbeer, Head Quarter Inspector of Police, Penukonda

S. Srinivasaiengar of Gubbi Taluk

3. K. Venkatanarasadachar, Maddagiri Taluk

4 J Rama Rao - Sira Taluk.

5 Jagannaiah, Chikkaballapur.

6 Chella Venkatarayanna Naidu, Gowribidanur.

7. Khan Ahamed, Special Reserve Inspector, Tumkur,

deserve certificates of "Honorable mention",

Jamadars Y. Subba Rao and Fida Hussein —

"Certificates of Good service"

Duffedars and Head Constables:-

1. Sheik Ahamed — Promoted already from Lance to 2° class Duffedari — To be also given a Silver Medal.

2. Venugopal Naidu,

3. Srinivasa Rao.

4 Subbanna

5. Head Constable Jaundachar 2° grade No 120 of Bangalore City

6 Rasool Khan of Chengadi Taluk

7 Duffedar Lakkappa of Kortagere

To be noted for promotion and to be each given a silver "Good service" medal worth Rs 6/- (if approved) or certificates of "good service".

8. Abdul Wahab — (not fit for promotion) may be given a Silver "Good service" Medal

Constables

9 Police Constable No 446 Bhima of the Akkaipalle Police Station

⊗10 The Policeman of Bagepalli Taluk who arrested Malli Sinka — } worth Rs 6/- each & Certificate of "Good Service" —

Patels and informants —

1 Thimmakka of Kodigenahalli
2 Gangireddy of Do —
3. Voka Reddy of Vobaladevarachervu (Kadiri Taluk)
4. Venkatanarayana Reddy of — Varavelu
5. Chintamanipalli Venkatappa of Kadiri Taluk
6. Podda Venkanna Bhoyi of Oddepalli, Kadiri Taluk

} 'Good Service Medals or Certificates "Good Service" for Nos 1 and Nos 3 and "Good Service" Medals worth Rs 6/- each Nos 3 to 6

Korachar Malla — a reward of Rs 25/

Note —

⊗ The name of the Policeman who arrested Malli Sinka in Bagepalli Taluk is not known. It may be ascertained from Mr C Narasimha Rao, Asst Supdt of Police.

Camp Siriwa,
Dated 21st November 1901

Deputy Commissioner
Anantapur District

Office of the Superintendent of Police
Cuddapah District

Lr. No. 1728/Genl. of 1901. 3rd October 1901.

From,

P. S. Sreenivasachari Esquire
acting Superintendent of Police
Cuddapah District.

To,

The Superintendent of Police
Tumkur
Mysore Province.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to let me know if the Mysore Government is going to recognize the service of Inspector M. Ry. C. Rama Rao and other Police officers of Madiri Division of this District who helped in the detection of the Dacoity Case of your District in which 18 Jerikalas were convicted and sentenced to various terms of Rigorous imprisonment and fine about July last.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) P. S. Sreenivasachari
3-10-1901.
Ag. Superintendent of Police

Copy

Asst. Superintendent of Police
Tumkur District

11.01.

Office of the Superintendent of Police
Anantapur District
24th October 1901.

C. No: 1518/Genl. of 1901.

From,

F. A. Deane Esquire
District Superintendent of Police
Anantapur District

To,

The Assistant Superintendent of Police
Tumkur
Impore Stake.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the Police Officers noted below rendered your Police material assistance in February and March last in working out Tumkur District Dacoity Cases Nos: 251, 266, 268 and 276 of 1900. 01 and in arresting 16 persons all whom I understand have been convicted and I would suggest that you might be so good as to obtain for them such rewards as you may think fit.

M. R. Ry V. Ramachendra Saidu Inspector of Police, Anantapur District

Head Constable 319 Chennakesavulu-Rs
1st Cl. Genl. 279. Chinnappa — - Rs: — —
495 Siddappa — Rs: —

R. Ry: to Rama Rao Inspector of Police, Cuddapah.
District.

Head Constable No: 545 Mohideen Saib — Do. —

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F.A. Deane.

Dist: Superintendent of Police.

to copy

Asst: Superintendent of Police
Tumkur District

Tumkur
5th June 1911.

71 Sirs

J933

1901/1502

30-12-01

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPTS.

SECTION Police

FILE No. 1.5 01/1

SERIAL No. 2

Dated 28 December 1901

Despatched

Received

General No. 3004

No. 222

Enclosure No. 4

30/12/01

Refd

31/12/01

MGCPB—5-3-01-1000

Subst

filed?

SP 7-1-02

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No.

DATED Camp: Yelahanka
27th December 1901

Enc.

FROM

B. K. Venkatavarada Iyengar Esqr.

Offg: INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To H. V. Nanjundayya Esqr: B. A., M. L.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
in the GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

In continuation of this Office letter No- 148 of the 27th November 1901, I beg to forward herewith the marginally noted papers which should have accompanied it, but which were not sent therewith by oversight.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Offg: Inspector General of Police.

*1. Statement showing the cases of dacoity reported.
2. Statement showing the names of the persons committed.
3. A map showing the scene of the dacoities committed.
4. Copies of judgments in the 2 cases.

3 Years Rigorous Imprison.-

395 2P.b 15.-Y.- 1901.:- Imprisonment & 2o.Rs.-fine in default-

, months Rigorous Imprisonment 3 2o.

nder Section 395 I.P.b

2 Years Rigorous Imprison.

:. Imprisonment under section: 395.I.P.b.

395 & 402.26.Y. 1901.. 1 Year Rigorous Imprison. 3

. I.P.b . Imprisonment under section: 402 I.P.b.

The accused sentenced

395 & 402 11. Y. 1901 to 2 years Rigorous 2

- I.P.b. Imprisonment.

Asst: Superintendent

Jail

Wife Gangi, Father-in-law Mounapadi Pedda Venkaliga.
Mother-in-law Venkale live at Tirumaladevarapalli.

Kanadi Venkaliga.— Father's name Munigadu (vide No. 7 above) Korchar, age 25. A lean man of dark Complexion with a long face, a burn mark on the nose between the eye brows. White spots are seen on the breast upto the neck, a row of lined marks known as "Hasumakoyilu" is visible on the Shoulders - a wound mark on the left knee joint, Mother Papai stays at Hanumapalli. Sessions Case No. 4 of 1901-1902.

Katta Venkaliga.— Father's name Guruvadu, Korchar, age 40. A lean fair man with a long face, Shoulders pitted in 3 places with marks of small pox, a wound mark resembling a kakekal is seen on the back just below the left shoulder, a wound mark of the size of a three pie piece visible on the back below the neck, 2 wound marks of the size of a pie and a half are seen about the middle part of the back, both the ears are bored - known Dasigadu, wife Gangi, elder brother Doddavenkaliga younger brother Chinnavenkaliga and 3 Children live at Pullareddipalli. Sessions Case No. 4 of 1901-1902.

Wodder Baliga — Father's name Venkata Boyi, Wodder, age 30 — a short stout man of dark Complexion with a round face, a burn mark visible on the fore-head between the eyebrows, burn marks (A small & a big one) on the Sternum, burn marks visible in the Armpits, Thumb. 2nd and 3rd fingers are short of one joint, a fleshy out-growth of the size of a lime fruit seen on the right lip. (The relations of this man and of Sanjeeva No. 18 are same) — Sessions Case No. 57 of 1901-1902.

Rayalu Ramadu — Father's name Gangadu, Korchar, age 32, A man of medium height and Stature, dark Complexion with a round face, a boil mark on the middle of the back, 2 boil marks at the right elbow joint, a dark mole on the right front of the neck, a boil mark on the left Cheek. Holes bored in the ears Sessions Case No. 5 of 1901-1902.

		2 Years Rigorous Imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine in default 6 months		
54.402	13.7.1901	R.I. under Section 395 I.P.C.		
I.P.C.	15.7.1901	1 Years Rigorous Imprisonment under sects 402 I.P.C. to run one after another.	5.	50.
		2 Years R.I. under sects 395 I.P.C.		
		2 Years Rigorous Imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine in default 6 months under sects 395 I.P.C.	5	50.
Do	Do	1 Year R.I. under sects 402 I.P.C.		
		2 Years R.I. under Sec 395 I.P.C.		
		3 Years Rigorous Imprisonment and 100 Rs. fine in default 6 months R.I. under Section 395 I.P.C.	3	100.
15 & 402 I.P.C.	13.7.1901.			
		2 Years Rigorous Imprisonment and 20 Rs. fine in default 6 months under sects 395 I.P.C.		
395 and 2 I.P.C.	13.7.1901 to 15.7.1901	1 Year R.I. under sects 402 I.P.C. to run one after another	5	20.
		2 Years R.I. under sects 395 I.P.C.		

Rameswaram Gurava — Father's name Gurivadoo, Korchar, age 30 — A short nose of dark Complexion with a long face, 3 rows of marks of "Hasuvina Koyithu". Seen on the Shoulders, left knee affected by ring worm, left thigh pitted with Small pox in one place, wound mark visible on the right thigh and also on the back below the neck — Mother Thimmi stays at Tirumaladevarpalli — Not married, Cousin Rameswaram Venkatiga is said to be in the Madiri lock-up.

(1) District Crime No. 26/1900. and 251. (Taluq Crime No. 1 and 1/14.
(2) Magistrate's No. 554/57 1900-01
(3) Punkur Sessions No: 4 and 5/1901-02.

5. Wallagy Munigа — Father Kanki Gadu, Korchar age 56 — Has a light dark Complexion with an oval face pitted with marks of Small pox, a black mole on the upper part of the Sternum, three burn marks visible at the elbow joint, blue eyed, Strong and Sturdy; holes bored on both the ears and one on the upper part of the left ear for wearing "Bandi" — Brother-in-law Ambodara Gangadu wife Thimmi and his eight Children live at Tirumaladevarpalli — Brother Munigadoo lives at Kalahasti.

(1) District Crime No: 269 (Taluq Crime No. 4/1b)
(2) No: 55 of 1900-1901.
(3) Punkur Sessions' No: 4/1901-02.

6. Bagi Gurava — Father's name Mallugadoo, Korchar, age 24 — A short nose with a round face of dark Complexion, left leg thin from the knee downwards, left foot crooked, a wound mark one inch in length visible on the right side of the breast below the nipple — a wound mark of a pie size above the navel to the left of it, marks of lately healed boils on the right toe and the right thigh; Holes bored in both the ears — Mother Anki stays at Pallaraddihalli.

(1) District Police Crime No: 269 (Taluq Crime No: 4/1
(2) No. 55 of 1900-01.
(3) Punkur Sessions No: 4/1901-02.

7. Kavadi Munigа — Father's name Nagadu — Korachar, age 50 — Dark Complexion with a long face pitted with Small pox, 2 rows of "Hasuvina Koyithee" visible on both the Shoulders, a burn mark on the upper part of the left eye-lash, marks of fresh wounds Seen on the left Shoulder, hands and left foot, a wound mark on the back below the left Shoulder, a fresh wound mark on the left palm — Younger brother

——— Do ———
Punkur Sessions Case No: 5/1901-02.

Dacoity that occurred in the District of Tumkur during the Year 1900-01

Details of Sentences.					
b	c.	d.	e.		
			Total Sentences.		
Offence tion of I. P. C.	Date.	Nature.	Period of imprisonment	Amount of fine.	Remarks.
4	5	6	7	8	9
300 & 400 I.P.C.	13.7.1901 & 15.7.1901	1. In Kolar Sessions No: 25 of 1900-01 to 3 years' Rigorous Imprisonment — Do — No: 1 of 1901-02 to 4 years R.I. 2 years R.I. under sec. 395 I.P.C. and — Do — — Do — Sec. 400 I.P.C. in Tumkur Sessions No: 1 of 1901-02 2 years R.I. under sec. 395 I.P.C. in Tumkur Sessions No 2 of 1901-02 all these to run Concurrently with Sentences in Kolar Sessions	7 years.		
— Do —	— Do —	— Ditto — except the last Sentence, in which the words Concurred.	3 years.		
— Do —	— Do —	In Kolar Sessions No: 25 of 1900-01 to 3 years R.I. one years R.I. under sec. 395 I.P.C. & 1 years R.I. under sec. 400 I.P.C. in Tumkur Sessions No: 1 of 1901-02 the last to run Concurrently with the Sentences in Kolar Sessions	4 years.		

Statement Shewing the details of Cases of Dacoity reported.

Serial No.	Crime No.	Date.	Time and place of occurrence.	Name of Complainant.	Descriptions and value of property lost.	Remarks
				Bangalore District.		
1.		20-1-1901.	On the track between Dasavara and Makali in the Makali jungle of the Clospet Sub. Taluq.	Makali Ramanujaiah and 10 others	Cash, cloths and jewels worth Rs: 84—11—6.	1
2.		27-1-1901	Near the 17th mile stone on the Magadi Clospet road.	Hurubar Hubeha and Lakshmana.	Jewels worth Rs: 4/:	3
3		—19—	Near Chik Toré about half way between Java. ragere & Bachanahatti	Chamiah and 4 others.	Cash and Cloths worth Rs: 15/:.	4
4.		28—1—1901	Near Dasarahalla at the 7th furlong of the 30th mile stone on the Shivgal Bangalore road.	Havildar Mr. Abdul Jaleel.	Cloths worth Rs: 2/:	5.

L K Krishna Rao
A.S.P.

Statement Shewing the details of Cases of Dacoity reported.

Serial No	Crime No	Date.	Time and place of occurrence.	Name of Complainant	Descriptions and value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Kolar District.		
1.	16	17—12—1900	Anjanayya's temple between Mallekoti and Jakkal Madagu 8 miles west to Gauribidanur Taluq.	Jakkalmadagu Sadapanah and 7 others	Cash, Cloths and Jewels worth Rs: 139-15-4	I
2.	17	22—12—1900	At Machinahalli Dinne 3 miles to the South of Hosur Station Goribidnur Taluq.	Patel Narasi Gowda of Gowasetty halli and 2 others.	Cloths and Jewels worth Rs. 11—5—4	II
3	18	—Do—	Near Hallahalli Dinne 4 miles west of Hosur Station Goribidnur Taluq.	Gunnakal Linga of Siddalingayyanapalya Koralagere Sub. Taluq and 8 others	Cloths and Jewels worth Rs. 22—14—10.	III
4.	20.	26—1—1901.	At Athmarada halla near Kurudi village Goribidnur T.L.	Sader Venkatappa and 3 others.	Cloths and Jewels worth Rs. 103——.	V

Statement Showing the details of Cases of Dacoity

One Ref

Serial No.	Crime No.	Date.	Time and place of occurrence.	Name of Complainant.	Descriptions and value of property lost.	Remarks
				Tumkur District		
1.	250.	22-1-1901.	On the Magadi road in the foot path near Aladamarada Onne 3 miles from Huliyurdroog station	Bhadrachary of village Huliyurdroog	Rs. 130-6-0 worth of Jewels.	2
2	274.	30-1-1901.	At the spot where the roads from Tumkur, Devarayadroog and Gordagere all meet.	Shankarappa Venkatappa Siddappa and Hanumanth.	Rs. 4-4-0	6
3	251.	26-1-1901.	At the S.P.W. boundary stone on the Gorividu Maddagiri road.	Kavalappa, Sajjappa Doddakavalappa &c.	Clothes to the value of about 15 or 20 Rupees.	17

4.	266	29. 1. 1901.	At ampalukhani near Hammanakóte of Haddagiri Taluq.	Chickakka and Forest Walker Kanja.	Rupees worth of cls.	VI
5.	268	Do.	Near Kanave Hosahalli 4 miles north of Tonnikere Station.	Siddaraniah.	ees 642f: worth of ls.	VII
6.	276	30—1—1901	In a hollow near Kanave Rangasamy's temple 5 miles east of Haddagiri.	Chimpori boyi, Madiga Sarasa, Sagi and Hanoomantha	5: 7—14—.	VIII
7.	281	6—2—1901	In a hollow west of Dasarajondanahalli village in the Jungle of Kalmigana halli 9 miles west of Hafalvadi Station Gubbi Taluq.	One Ranga.	al and other petty les to the value of 10—4—"	IX
8.	235	8—2—1901.	In a hollow between Dyavarahalli Jungle and Seshigudi 1 mile east of Jogihalli Station of the S.I. R.	Dumbar Hariah	uels Cloths and ry articles of " mption to the value 10—4—"	X

-2-1901. At the weekly meeting of the Sulekere Bank in the hands of Thyagaraja Head Station

Vokkaligar Eralkyatha

1. Brass Thappale (vessel) large enough to hold one seer and a half of rice Containing 10 seers of Ghee 1 Dupatti or Hachada and 1 white turban worth in all Rs: 8-5-0. Turban bears his Sholay mark. IV

L Krishna Rao

asst: Superintendent of Pole
Tumkur District

Tumkur
10th September 1901.
21st Novr 1901
Camp Sira -

Statement Shewing the Names &c. of persons Convicted in Case

Serial No.	Names of accused with marks of identification &c.	a 1. Crime. No. 2. 1st General assistan Commissioner & 1st class Magistrate's Court cal 3. High Court, Sessio No: of 1901-02
1	2	3
1.	Mooedragudi Ganga — Father's name Ramadu, Korchar by Caste, age 27, no fixed abode.	1 Kolar Sessions Nos: 25/1900-01 and 1/1901-02 and T Sessions Nos: 1 and 2/1900-01 & 1901
2.	Kavadi Yellaga.	Kolar Sessions Nos 25/1900- 1/1901-02 and Tumkur Sess Nos: 1/1901-02. . . . .
3.	Malli Sunka — Father's name Rama, Korchar, age	Kolar Sessions N 25/1900 01 & Tumkur Sessions Nos: 1/1901-02

		2 Years Rigorous Imprisonment and 20 Rs. fine in default additional Rigorous Imprisonment for 6 months
394 402 I.P.C.	13. 7. 1901.	under sec^n 395 I.P.C. One years Rigorous imprisonment under sec^n 402 I.P.C. (in Case No. 4). 2 years R. I. under sec^n 395. I.P.C (in Case No. 3.) all these above sentences to run one after expiry of the other.
395 and 402 I.P.C.	13. 7. 1901.	— — — — —
		2 Years Rigorous Imprisonment and 20 Rs. fine in default 6 months R. I under sec^n 395 I.P.C. one Year Rigorous Imprisonment under Section 402 I.P.C to run one after another.
		— — — — — — — — — —
402 I.P.C	13. 7. 1901.	Two Years rigorous imprisonment.
		2 years Rigorous Imprisonment and 20 Rs. fine in default 6 months
Sections 395 and 402 I.P.C	13. 7. 1901.	Rigorous Imprisonment under section 395 I.P.C.
— Do —	15. 7. 1901	1. Years R. I. under section 402 I.P.C to run one after another.
		2 years R. I. under sec^n 395. I.P.C

abbi Jaddoo stops at Hansoonepalli, Brother-in-law Venkaligadoo and younger Sister Rami stop at Guddampalli of the Hindupoor Taluq, Havadi Venkaligadoo is said to be in the Madiri lock-up.

Satpadi Naga — Fathers' name Thimmadoo, Korachar, age 35, a tall man of a light dark Complexion with a round face, holes bored in both the ears and also on the upper part of the left ear 3 burn marks seen above left side of the waist; 4 rows of "Hasumma Kayithe" visible on the shoulders. Cousin Chennigadoo, And are, Wives Sali & Sangali. Mother-in-law Thimmi and 5 Children stop at Hansoonepalli

(1) District Crime no. 269 (Taluq Crime no. 4/16
(2) No. 55 of 1900-1901.
(3) Tumkur Sessions Case nos. 4 & 5 of 1901-1902.

Satpadi Munigа - Fathers' name Venkaligadoo, Korchar, age 40, a light dark Complexion with a round face, wound marks on the knees, holes bored in both the ears, Wife Venkali, Mother-in-law Pedda Venkali, brother-in-law Ganga and a female child stop at Timmaladeviarapalli.

——— Do ———

Malpadi Thimma — Fathers' name Pattigadoo, Korchar, age 16, A short stout fair man with a round face, Slightly pitted with marks of Small pox - a row of burnt marks (IIIIIII) known as "Hasumma Kayilu" are visible on each shoulder. Holes bored in both the ears and a hole on the upper part of the left ear for Wearing "Bavali," a wound mark 3 inches in length is visible at the elbow joint, wound mark on the right Knee joint, wears three tufts of hair on the head ("Mooroo Juttu"). Wife Ganga alias Buddi, Elder sister Kondi, and mother-in-law Jerri live at Bodajeddulapalli.

Sessions no. 4 of 1901-02

Ramesamaram Venkaliga — Fathers' name Lo Yerramadoo, Korachar, age 40. A lean man of a light dark Complexion with long face, two burn marks on the Sternum of an inch and a half in size - a round wound mark ½ the size of a pie and a half on the hind part of the left thigh, a burn mark on the left part of the Waist. A row of burnt marks known as "Hasumma Kayilu" on the left shoulder; Holes bored on the lower part of both the ears and one hole on the upper part of the left ear for wearing "Bavali" wife

Sessions Cases nos. 4 & 5 of 1901-1902.

		2 years Rigorous Imprisonme
		and Rs. five in default t
15 + 402		months under sects 395 I.P.C
I.P.C.	13. Y. 1901	1 Year Rigorous Imprisonme
		under sects 402 I.P.C to ru
		one after another

		2 years Rigorous Imprison
402 I.P.C.		ment and Rs. 20/- fine in
		default 6 months Rigorous
		Imprisonment under section
		402 I.P.C.

		4 Years Rigorous imprison
395 I.P.C.	15. Y. 1901	ment and 100/- Rs. fine in
		default 6 months Rigorous
		Imprisonment under section
		395 I.P.C.

		3 years Rigorous Imprison
		ment Rs. 50/- fine in defaul
		6 months Rigorous Imprison
395 I.P.C.	15. Y. 1901	ment under section 395 I.P

Valeveedu under Dasigadoo, Aund Mallu and a female Child +
Cops at Pallareddipalle of Alagunda Majara.

Sampathi Naga — Father's name Nagadoo, Thorchar, Age
40*, A Short man of Medium height, of a light dark Complexion
with a long face, a blister mark of in the form of Scratches (Sessions Case No: 5
caused by a burn with "Gaini Jamma" (oil) visible on the + 1901. 1902.
left side of Waist, Wound marks visible on the right Shoulder,
in the back, and on the thigh, one fleshy outgrowth seen
in the neck below the right ear. Brother-in-law Naga, and
Mother-in-law Gangi stops at Pallareddipalle.

Thumbi Chinniga — Fathers name Venkatigadoo,
Thorchar, Age 36. a man of dark red Complexion with a long
face. The part of leg beneath the Knee in this a boil mark of Sessions Case No: 10
3 pice piece size seen on the back. Holes bored in the ears. 1901. 1902.
Wife Kutti and 2 male Children stops at Hadini.

Wadder Sanjeena — Fathers name, Venkatiga, Wooder (1) Diptrict Crime No: 3
Age 40. A short Stout man of dark Complexion with a round (Uglug Crime No. 3/15) 1900
face, ears unusually broad, a dark mole on the right Cheek, (2) Magistrates' No: 5
oles bored in the ears, a square broad mark round the 1900
navel, Wound marks on the Knee Caps and on Calf (3) Sessions No: 3
muscles. Father-in-law Gurunna, Mother-in-law Venkati, 1901. 1902.
wife Nagi and sister-in-law Venkati stops at Kaka-
Sabi Palli.

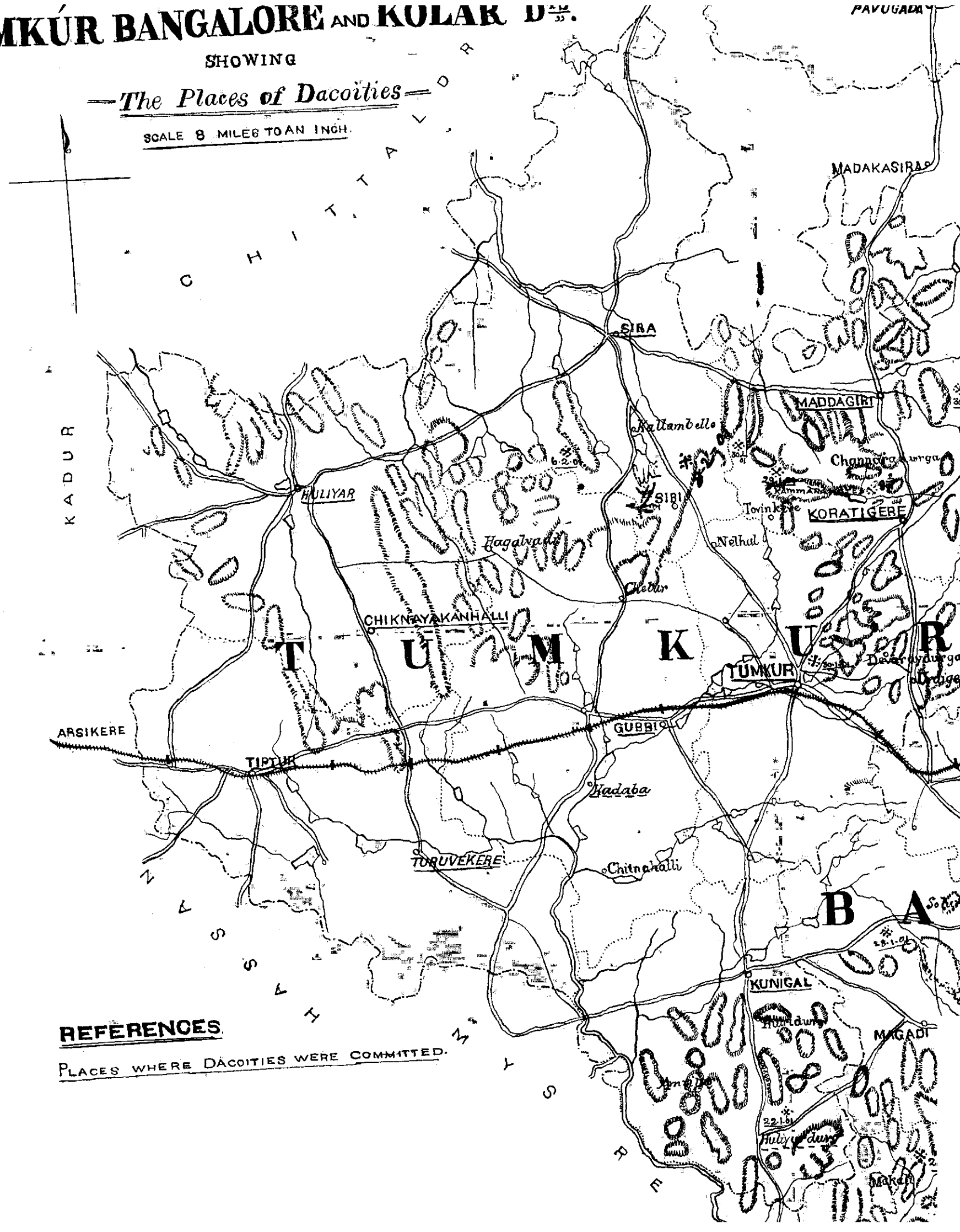
Tumkur
12th November 1901
21st Camp Sirs

TUMKÚR BANGALORE AND KOLAR D[illegible].

SHOWING

—The Places of Dacoities—

SCALE 8 MILES TO AN INCH.



REFERENCES.

PLACES WHERE DACOITIES WERE COMMITTED.

PENUKONDA
Peddapalli
KONDAKOMERU
HADII
ALGUNDA
TIRMALDEVERPALLI
VANAVULA
NALLACHERUVU
Chokarlapalli
MUHAMADABAD
Palsamudram
Budali
TANAKALLU
Malugur
HINDUPUR
Kodikonda
BAGEPALLI
GUDIBANDA
Mittemari
Dod Kurugal
GORIBIDNUR
HOSUR
KOLAR
TO MADANAP
TAPIDAL
Manchenhalli
CHIK-BALLAPUR
OHLTAMANI
Nandi
SIDLAGHATTA
DOD-BALLAPUR
DEVANHALLI
MULBAGAL
KOLAR
NELAMANGALA
BANGALORE
MALUR
BOWRINGPET
ANEKAL

Asst Superintendent of Pol

25

Office of the
Inspector General of Police
in Mysore

No. 149

Dated Camp Bididi 27th November
1901.

From,

B. K. Venkatanarada Iyengar Esqr.

Offg: Inspector General of Police
in Mysore
Bangalore.

To,

H. A. Stuart Esqr.

Inspector General of Police
in Madras

Thro' the Secy: to the Govt: of Mysore, Genl & Rev Depts.

Sir,

In December 1900 and in January and February 1901 several dacoities were committed in the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts of this (Mysore) province by a band of persons of the Kadoor Taluk of the Madras Presidency.— The Deputy Commissioners and the Police Superintendents of the Tumkur District

Reference—
Letter No/ of the 21st
November 1901 from
the Deputy Commissioner
of Tumkur.

Report

Report that in arresting the dacoits and in discovering the stolen property Mr: J.A. Deane Superintendent of Police of the Anantapur District, Mr: P.S. Sreeniwasa Charlu Superintendent of Police of the Cudapa District and Mr: J.A. Johnstone Assistant Superintendent of Police of Madanapalli rendered them very material help. I, therefore, beg you to convey to them our sincere thanks for their co-operation. —

2. M. R. Ry. C. Ramma Rao Police Inspector of Kadari, M. R. Ry. V. Ramachandra Naidu Police Inspector of Hindupur, Chennakesavulu Naidu Head Constable No-349 of Vanavelu in the Hindupur Taluk Constables Chinnappa No 279 and Siddappa

No. 495 of Hindupur and Thana Jalihal are Khasim Khan are also stated to have helped a great deal in the matter. - I am asking my Government to acknowledge their services by suitable rewards, and beg to be informed if you will please permit them to accept the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Offg: Inspector General of Police.

Forwarded through the First Assistant to Resident in Mysore.

B. O.

Secretary

In the Chief Court of Mysore at Bangalore.

Saturday the 13th day of July 1901.

Before Mr. Justice A. Rangasamy Iyengar, Offg. Judge.

Sessions Case No. 4 of 1901-02.

Complainant.

Government.

Vs.

Accused.

1. Rameswaram Gurunna.
2. Bellagy Mooniga.
3. Bagi Gurunna.
4. Hasvady Mooniga.
5. Sathpadi Soga.
6. Sathpadi Mooniga.
7. Melpadi Timma.
8. Rameswaram Venkadiga.
9. Kanadi Venkadiga.
10. Katha Venkadiga.

Offence:— 1. Dacoity. 2. Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity Sections 395 & 402 I.P.C.

Verdict of the Jury:— Guilty under section 395 Indian Penal Code except accused No. 3 and No. 10. All the accused guilty under Section 402 I.P.C.

Charge to the Jury.

Gentlemen of the Jury,

The accused before the Court are charged under

under three Counts. We shall first take into Consideration the Charge under Section 395 namely that they Committed dacoity on the 29th of January 1901 at or near the village Kegalal. It is not necessary for me now to explain in detail the nature of the offence of dacoity. For the present it is quite enough for you to know that when five or more persons Commit robbery, they are said to have Committed dacoity.

Now to come to the occurrence of the 29th. You have got the evidence of the first four witnesses for the prosecution. They are the residents of Maddagiri and they have disposed before you, that on the previous Monday, the first two witnesses and some others had gone to Kegalal to worship in the temple, that they were joined the next day by the Third witness and another and that after performing a pooja, they left the place at 12 noon. After they had proceeded for two miles they came to a Cattle or land where there was a thicket of Hongay trees. There, they were attacked by 12 robbers and they say that these robbers came one after another and robbed them of their Jewels and went away and that all the robbers were there with them for about one hour or an hour and a half.

Now is Come to the identification of these accused persons by the witnesses:- The first witness, an elderly Hindu woman, has identified the first and the second accused, and the reason she gives for the identification is that one removed the Jewels from her person and the other was standing near her. The second witness, her sister, is also an apparently intelligent and grown up woman and she also identifies the first and the second accused as having removed her jewels and standing in front of her.

The third witness is a petty merchant and a fairly intelligent man, and he also says that he was beaten by the robbers, that one took away his Cloth and another took away his Coat and that they illtreated him. He identifies the 1st, 5th, 8th and 9th accused.

The 4th witness is quite unconnected with all these three, he too had gone to Seeta to see a relative and happened to return along with these people. He identifies, not only the 1st accused but also the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and the 8th. This is all the evidence in Connection with the offence of dacoity. It is for you to Consider and Say whether at the time of the occurrence, these witnesses were Capable of noting the features of these accused, keeping them in memory and identifying them a few

re afterwards. Within about a month after the occurrence, he 1st 2nd and the 4th witnesses have identified the same persons at Gladiri. The second witness only was not present there.

As regards the Charge under Sections 400 and 402, I might once for all tell You that except the evidence of Mallé Sunka, the 9th witness, who himself an admitted dacoit, there is nothing to shew that these persons were previously addicted to dacoities. The habitual Committing of dacoities is one of the Condition indespensable for a charge under Section 400. We have heard no evidence that these people were habitually Committing dacoities. We have only the evidence of the Police Inspector to shew that many of these belonged to Criminal gangs. But this, I might say, is not at all Sufficient to shew that they have been Committing a number of dacoities. So unless You Consider that Malle Sunka's evidence is quite worthy of Credit, You cannot Council them of a charge under Section 400 I.P.C. For a Conviction under Section 402 I.P.C You have only to see whether all or any of the accused had Collected together and gone with the object of Committing one or more dacoities. The evidence on the head Consists partly of the evidence

evidence which you have already heard regarding the Charge under Section 395 I.P.C. The evidence of the 9th witness shows that 7 persons Came to his village of Palasandra and asked his gang to go with them for Committing dacoities at Maddagiri. He says they were the 5th accused Salipadi Raja, 7th Moolpalli Thimma, 9th Harradi Venkatiga, 1st Ramesvaram Gowda, the 8th R. Venkatiga and two others and the 5th accused took his Son-in-law Gowda with him. So that, if you believe his evidence, you will find that all these persons expressed their intention of Committing dacoities and asked him and others to accompany them. Then, he says, the same day when he was going to the village of Sethapalli, he met another gang of 9 persons also headed with those already mentioned and that among these 9 others, he recognized the 10th, 2nd, 6th and the 4th accused. So that his evidence goes to implicate 4 others, in other words all the accused persons before the Court except the third. The other evidence Consists of that of 4 witnesses belonging to the village of Kolimpalli. They have deposed to the effect that one evening information brought by one Lambani that thieves were Come into the Jungle. About 8 or 9 villagers turned out and proceeded

to the Jungles, and another Lambani was watching them from the top of a tree. — The villagers then surrounded the thieves. Then there was a fight; the thieves threw stones at them and these people threw stones at the thieves. Then they got nearer and exchanged blows in which the thieves were injured and that as the Reddy and the Police were coming up, the thieves ran away leaving behind all their things. These witnesses implicate some of the accused. Of these 5 witnesses, one Chennaiga says that he recognized 9th accused Kanadi Venkatiga and 7th accused Thimma. Another Madar the 6th witness says, that he was able to recognize the 4th accused Kanadi Narasiga, and when he was asked how he was able to recognize, he says that he was very near him during the fight with the thieves. The 7th witness Hanumantha another Madar says that he recognized the 6th accused Satpadi Narasiga as one of the robbers. He had also identified him at Kadiri before the Magistrate. In fact all these witnesses had identified the accused at Kadiri. The 8th witness was able to identify the 9th accused Kanadi Venkatiga.

I have already referred to the evidence of the 9th witness Mulli Boinka. — The evidence of the three Police Inspector of Kadiri only shows that

that some of these people belonged to the Criminal Gang and that he had received information that these people were not in their village for some time and that they had returned with injuries. The Hospital assistant says that these had marks of injuries on them. That by itself is no great matter as the injuries might have been received in various ways. But it is rather Suspicious that a number of people belonging to the Criminal Gang Should bear injuries at the same time So this might be taken as a Corroboration of the evidence given by the Hodimipalli people that some of the robbers had received injuries in the encounter. That is the reason why I examined the Superintendent about the dates. The ~~encounter~~ encounter took place on the 17th of February and these people were inspected on the 28th morning and the Medical Certificate was given on 1st March.

All these facts Should be Carefully Considered. It is for you ~~to~~ now to Say whether all or any of them are guilty of the offences with which they are Charged.

I shall briefly State the number of people that have deposed against each of the accused.

Against first accused you have

Gol: the evidence of only the 2d: witness and the 9th:

Against the 2d: accused You have Gol: the evidence of only the 2d: witness and the 9th:

Against the 3d: accused, that of only the 1st: witness.

Against the 4th: that of the 4th: 6th: and the 7th: witnesses.

Against the 5th: that of the 3d:, 4th: and the 9th: witnesses.

Against the 6th: that of the 4th:, 7th: and the 9th: witnesses.

Against the 7th: that of the 4th: 5th: and the 9th: witnesses.

Against the 8th: that of the 3d: 4th: and 9th: witnesses

Against the 9th: that of the 3d:, 5th: 6th: and 9th: witnesses and

Against the 10th: accused You have Gol: the evidence of only the 9th: witness Mulki Soonka.

Although Mulki Soonka has perhaps no apparent interest to depose falsely against these people, I must tell You, that You should view his evidence with some suspicion, because he himself was one of the gang and is a man of altogether

altogether a low character.

So, You have to make up your mind and see whether You can convict the 10th accused at all, in as much as the 9th is the only witness who deposes against him. Again if you have any doubt as to the credibility of any of these village witnesses and also about the 9th witness, or if you think that the evidence is not quite sufficient to convict any of the accused, then you must give the benefit of the doubt to them.

——The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" under Section 395 against all except the 3rd and the 10th accused; and of "guilty under section 402 I.P.C" against all the accused persons.

——The Court accepts the verdict of the Jury and sentences each of the accused 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 to two years rigorous imprisonment, and the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 8th accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20/- each and the 5th and 6th to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- each, in default each to undergo additional rigorous imprisonment for 6 months under Section 395 I.P.C. 7th accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and 100 Rs. fine, in default to 6 months' additional rigorous imprisonment under Section 395 and to two years' rigorous imprisonment

imprisonment under section 402. The Court further sentences each of the accused 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 one years' rigorous imprisonment under section 402 and the 3rd accused to 18 two years' rigorous imprisonment and the 10th accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 20/- in default to additional rigorous imprisonment for six months under section 402 I.P.C.

All the above sentences to run one after expiry of the other.

"A true Copy"

(Signed) V. Rajarathna Mudr.

Registrar

To.

The District Magistrate of Tumkur for information and communication to the 1st Addl. Asst. Commr. and 1st Class Magistrate, Madagiri division.

"Copy"

C. Krishna Rao

Asst. Superintendent of Police

Tumkur District

Tumkur
18. to. 01.
21st Nov. 1907
Court Seal

In the Chief Court of Mysore at Bangalore.

Monday, the 15th day of July 1901.

Before Hon: Justice. A. Rangasamy Iyengar. Offg: Judge.

Sessions Case No: 5 of 1901-1902.

Complainant. — Government.

Accused.

1. Rameswaram Gurunna.
2. Kanadi Honniga.
3. Vadder Baliga.
4. Rameswaram Venkaliga
5. Rajala Ramadu
6. Satpati Honniga
7. Satpati Naga
8. Sanipati Naga
9. Mandragutti Ganga.

Offence:- 1. Dacoity. 2. Being one of 5 or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity. Sections 395 and 402 I.P.C.

Verdict of the Jury:- Guilty under section 395 I.P.C. only.

Charge to the Jury

Gentlemen of the Jury,

When property is taken away from a person accompanied with violence, it is called

Called robbery. When 5 or more persons Commit robbery it is called dacoity. In this Case all the accused stand Charged under section 395, with having Committed dacoity on the 26th January 1951. In this Connection, You have first of all to see whether Sufficient evidence has been received regarding the occurrence of the dacoity. The next point to Consider will be whether all or any of the accused were Concerned in the Commission of the dacoity under the head of dacoity. You have the evidence of the first two witnesses that were examined before You this days. They are the residents of Maddagiri and Saddar Vakkaligars and are quite unconnected with the accused before the Court. They state that, as they were returning from Kadahalli to Maddagiri, they were attacked by robbers at about 4 O'clock. The first witness before the Committing Magistrate has not been examined here, but his evidence before the Committing Magistrate has been filed as Exhibit A. That man implicates the 3rd accused Vodder Baliga, the first Rameswaram Gurunna and fourth Rameswaram Venkabiga. The 1st witness here has recognized 1. Rameswaram Gurunna and 2. V[illegible] in Court. The 2nd witness

has identified all the accused except the second. In this Connection, it may appear perhaps strange that the 2nd witness should be able to recognize so many as 8 persons - But he explains that he was taken down from the Cart and kept apart, and surrounded by these accused people. Now it is for you to see whether taking his explanation into account, his evidence may be accepted as accurate. Again all the accused deny having taken apart in this affair. The 9th accused Gauga who Confesses to his having taken a part in another dacoity says he was not present at this. But you will have to notice that according to the evidence of Walli Sooka the 10th witness, all these accused left Palaundra about 15 days before he came and Committed the "Ghee Dacoity" - In that respect he Contradicts the 9th accused Gauga. It is for you to see whether Gauga's statement can under these circumstances be accepted. This is all the evidence for the Charge of dacoity.

The next Charge against the accused is that they were members of a gang who had Colleded for the purpose of Committing dacoity, under Section 402. For that you have 3 kinds of evidence

1st

12th that a number of robbers were surprised in a Wagle near Vavanatoo – There was a fight between em and the robbers had to run away, leaving their wings behind. Witnesses 3 to 7 have been examined with reference to the fight. Taking the evidence as a whole, there can scarcely be a doubt as to the robbers having been attacked by villagers and were running away. The next point will be to see whether the identification by some of the witnesses of the accused is worthy of Credit. – The 3rd witness identifies the 6th accused Salipadi Mannige. The 4th witness identifies the 2nd accused Idavadi annige and also the 8th Sampati Naga. The 5th witness identifies two persons namely the 3rd accused Podder Bodiga and the 5th Rajala Ramadoo. The 6th witness speaks against only one man namely the 5th accused Rajalao Ramadoo. The 7th witness has identified the 2nd accused. The 8th witness has spoken against the 6th and 8th accused.

You will then see that some of the accused persons Cross-examined some of the witnesses. In that they seem to claim previous acquaintance with some of the witnesses. But the witnesses on the other hand have denied all acquaintance with them.

them. It may be that they were afraid to claim acquiance with such bad Characters. If the statements of those accused persons in regard to the acquaintance, are Considered reliable then there is nothing very unusual in the witnesses being able to recognize the accused. One thing for you to Consider is whether these witnesses have any object in giving false evidence against the accused.

The next point is the evidence of the Reddy of the village to which some of these people belong. This witness having been absent his evidence before the Committing Magistrate has been recorded as Exhibit B. His evidence refers only to the 4th accused Ramaswamy Venkatiga, and the 6th Sathpadi Muniga and amounts simply to the statement that the accused were not seen in their village between the 15th and the 30th of January and between the 15th and the 26th of February. Another Reddy has been examined as the 8th witness. He has stated that the 5th accused Rajulu Ramudu and the 8th Sampati Naga were absent from their village from the 15th of January to the 30th. But he states at the same time that he kept no record and send no report to the

Police. So that his evidence chas to be accepted
with Caution. The evidence of the 9th witness is
more important - He speaks definitely to the fact
of having met the 3rd accused Wodder Baliga and
some others on the 3rd of January and to their
having told him that they were going to the
Raja's territories in search of livelihood. He met
them again on the 25th of February, when they said
that they returned because the water there did not
agree with them. Although this evidence is not
in itself of very great probative value, yet it
for you to see whether they strengthen the evidence
of the other Witnesses.

Another piece of evidence is that
of the Hospital assistant. That shows that some of
the accused were produced before him on the 7th
March when he found wounds on them which
were then healing. He certifies against the 1st accused
Rameswaram Gurunna, the 2nd Kanadi Meniga,
4th Rameswaram Venkatiga, the 6th Satpali Meniga
and the 8th Sampati Meniga. The Hospital assistant
has expressed his opinion that these might be due
to scratches from thorns and blows from sticks.
The accused have tried to explain them by saying
that

that the Police ill-treated them in the first instance, and then showed those wounds as the evidence of their guilt. It is for you to say whether this explanation is probable or improbable.

The evidence of the 10th witness Mulla Sowka goes to show that all these accused expressed their desire to go to Mabbagiri for purposes of dacoity. He says that he himself his gang were called by some of these accused to take part in the dacoity, that they took the 9th accused Ganga with them, that he recognized all these accused the same day near Sethalli and that he again met them on the day of the fight between the robbers and the villagers of Thalimpalli. This evidence is also in a way corroborated by the statement of the 9th accused Ganga. He admits that all these 14 people were at Sethalli. As a statement of the accused admitting his guilt it can be taken in regard to the other accused persons as well. This is all the evidence in connection with the Charge under Section 402.

I will not address you on the Charge under section 400, because no evidence has been produced before you to show that these

these were people habitually accustomed to Committ
dacoities. To Convict a person under section 400, it
is quite necessary that he should have Committed
a series of dacoities. As no sufficient evidence
has been received in regard to this, it need not be
Considered.

Now it remains for you to think
over the whole evidence and decide whether
the evidence is sufficient to show first all or any
of these people Committed the dacoity on the
Waddajiri people on the 26th January. If you
have any doubts, the benefit of the doubt should be
given to the accused. The same remarks apply to
the Charge under section 402.

—The Jury returned a unani-
mous verdict of "Guilty" under Section 395, Indian
Penal Code, against all the accused and not guilty
under the other Counts of the Charge.

—The Court accepts the verdict
the Jury and sentences under section 395 Indian
Penal Code, 1st R. Gerema, 2nd K. Muniga, 4th
Nukabiga, 6th S. Muniga, and the 7th accused
Naga to two years rigorous imprisonment, the 3rd
cused W. Baliga to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment

and a fine of Rs. 100/- the 5th. accused R. Rajendra 45
and the 8th. Sampathi Raja to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years' each and to pay a fine of Rs. 20/- each and 9th. accused M. Ganga to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment to run concurrently with the sentences passed against him in Polar Sessions Cases Nos. 25 of 1900. 01 and 1 of 1901. 02 and Tumkur Sessions Cases Nos. 1 of 1901. 02 and 2 of 1901. 02.

In default of the payment of fine, the respective accused shall undergo additional rigorous imprisonment for six months.

—These sentences to commence after the expiry of the other sentences against some of the accused except in the case of the 9th M. Ganga as stated above.

"A true Copy"

(Signed) V. Rajarathna Mudr.

Registrar

To.

Copy

Krishna Rao
Asst. Superintendent of Police
— Tumkur District.

—The District magistrate, Tumkur, for information and communication to the 1st General assistant Commissioner and 1st class magistrate, Madagiri Division.

In the Chief Court of Mysore at Bangalore

Friday the 26th day of July 1901.

Before Mr. Justice A. Rangaswamy Iyengar,
Offg. Judge.

Sessions Case no. 10 of 1901-02.

Complainant	Accused
Government.	Thuke Bhimaya.
Offence—	Sections 395, 400 and 402 Indian Penal Code.
Verdict of the Jury.	Guilty under sections 395 and 402 I.P.C.
Sentence:—	Accepting the unanimous Verdict of the Jury, the accused was sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment for the offence under section 395 I.P.C. and additional rigorous imprisonment for one year for the offence under section 402 Indian Penal Code.

Charge to the Jury.

This accused and 10 others had been committed

Committed by the 1st General assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Tumkur District. As this man was ill in the jail while the others were tried and as the Case against them was disposed of this man had to be tried separately before you today. In the other connected Case, there was a number of witnesses who spoke to the occurrence of the Dacoity and also to the arrest of the accused in the Tavarala Jungle. As only two of them that were examined before the Committing Magistrate had identified this person, they only have been examined before you.

There can be no doubt that Dacoity was Committed at Segulal. It rests with you to see whether the accused was also present as deposed to by the 1st Witness. You have observed the woman. She is evidently an intelligent woman and she has given her evidence in a straight-forward and unmistakeable manner. She has no object in giving evidence unnecessarily against this individual. The second witness too, has identified him. He states that he saw him in the Tavarala jungle. These two witnesses are witnesses for identification only. The 3rd witness Mulli Gunka, has given more important evidence. He himself was one of the robbers. He has been sentenced to three years' rigorous

rigorous imprisonment in this Connection. He has nothing to fear or hope for in giving false evidence. He says that the accused and six others had Come to the village of Palsandra, and asked him and some others to join them in the expedition for Committing dacoities at Maddagiri and that he met them again at Vanavala. If you believe this witness, it would appear that this accused was present when the Dacoity was Committed at Segal and that he was among the dacoits at Vanavala. If you have any doubt as regards the guilt of the accused, or if you don't believe the evidence for the prosecution, then you will have to acquit him. If you believe the evidence, then it will be necessary for you to consider whether he is guilty of the first offence of dacoity alone or of the other Counts also. For the second Count, it is necessary to shew that the accused was habitually Committing dacoities. On that point, no evidence has been adduced. It was on that account that the third Count was added. For the third Count it is not necessary to shew that the man is a habitual dacoit; it is enough if you found that he and others had joined together and gone for the purpose of Committing dacoity.

The Court accepts the verdict of the Jury and sentences the accused Thuki Chinniga

undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years for the charge against him under section 395 I.P.C and is additional rigorous imprisonment for one year for the offence under section 402 Indian Penal Code.

"A true Copy"

(Signed) T. Rajarathna Mudaliar
Registrar.

To.

The District Magistrate Tumkur for information and Communication to the 1st Grade Asst. Commr. and 1st class Magistrate, Tumkur (Maddagiri Division).

"Copy"

Asst. Superintendent of Police
Tumkur Dist

In the Chief Court of Mysore at Bangalore.,

Thursday, the 25th day of July 1901.

Before Mr. Justice, N. Rangasamiengar

officiating Judge.

Bangalore Sessions Case no. 2 of 1901-02.

Complainant. Accused.

Government 1. Muniga.

2. Moulah

3. Ramadoo.

Offence — Sections 395 and 398 I.P.C..

Verdict of the Jury — Not guilty.

Order — The accused were ordered to be acquitted.

Charge to the Jury.

Gentlemen of the Jury,

The accused stand charged under two sections, one is dacoity, section 395 I.P.C. and the other — dacoity armed with deadly weapon, Section 398 I.P.C.

Dacoity is robbery committed by five or more persons. Robbery is theft accompanied by hurt or other injury on the person robbed or

52

of deprived of his property. So, to constitute the offence of dacoity, You have to see whether 5 or more persons were concerned at the time the offence was committed; and for the second offence, You have to see whether the arms resorted to were deadly ones.

Now to come to the evidence; four offences were committed on the 20th of January 1901. The first to be robbed were the four pujaris. They have been examined here as witnesses from 4th to 10th. The next to be robbed were the first and the second witnesses Buda mea and Jakoob sah. The third set includes the third witness and another. The Vaishnavas were three in number and the last to be attacked. They all state that 6 persons attacked them and that they were armed with clubs and sickles. It is also in evidence that the first witness Buda-mea, was struck on the head and that blood flowed from the wound, and the Certificate given by the Hospital assistant has also been filed which states that it will take about three weeks for the wound to heal. The witnesses have also spoken to having been robbed of their Jewels and Cloths; and that they were tied up and kept under restraint. From

all

all this there is sufficient evidence for you to believe that dacoity has been committed. The whole of the incriminating evidence against the accused consists of their identification by the witnesses. The witnesses concur in saying that the accused did not take away any valuable cloth and that they took only the dupatkis, Jewels and Cash. Therefore it was impossible that any evidence could be had as regards the stolen property.

Now, as to the identification, you have got before you the evidence of three kinds of witness — The first three are Mohamadans, the next three are Vishnavites Sathanis and the remaining four Pariah — The first three are traders and they are entirely independent and fairly intelligent persons. The three Sathaneer also seem to be intelligent men and capable of good observation. It is for you to say whether these witnesses have given true and honest evidence or have been tutored by the Police or anybody else give false evidence; and you have also to see whether these witnesses were able to make correct observation at the time. In that connection you will not that the dacoits were on the spot for more than two or three hours and that the offences were committed in

broad day light and that the dacoits did not Care to disguise themselves in order to avoid recogni-tion. The witnesses too have deposed to the effect that these accused persons were fearlessly talking to one another and that they behaved very harshly in the Case of Some of them.

9th witness. i.e; all the witnesses except the 8th have identified the first accused. All the witnesses except the 6th have identified the 2nd accus All except the 6th, 8th, 9th and the 10th have identified the 3rd accused. You will also observe that most of the witnesses first identified these persons at Tumkur. These witnesses had been taken to Tumkur and asked to look at a number of people and out of that number these witnesses have been able to identify only these three accused before the Court. The 4th witness Raman has been Contradicted in one particular. He denies having gone to Tumkur whereas the 5th and 6th witness and some others say that this witness was also at Tumkur. You will have to see whether the discrepa is due to any oversight or forgetfulness or whether it goes to discredit the evidence given by him. After all it may be stated that it is not a material point. The next point in favor of the accused

that

that you have to consider is that a number of Jobs have come forward to speak to their good character. The substance of their evidence is that they were living by agriculture for the last 7 or 8 years. They are said to own some cattle and asses. It is for you to consider whether it was not possible for them to go on an expedition for committing dacoity in spite of their possessing these things. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it is for you to say whether you believe the evidence of the Prosecution witnesses. If you see any doubt as to the trustworthiness of the prosecution evidence against all or any of the accused you must give the benefit of the doubt to the accused.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty against all the accused.

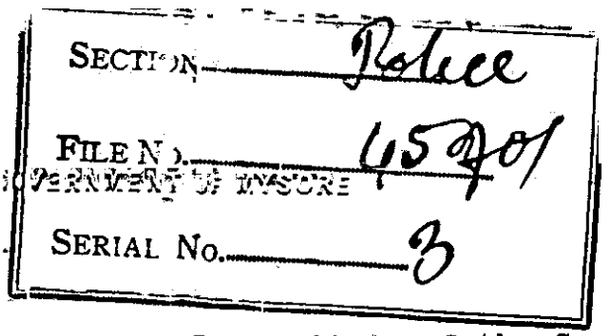
Between 8 and 12 noon of 20th January 1901 about 10 persons were dacoited at the same spot on a foot path in the Makkli Jungle. A number of dacoits lay in waiting attacked each set of travellers and tied them of their properly tied up their hands and kept them in a thicket at a short distance from the same in order that they might not warn other travellers

All the 10 witnesses examined for the prosecution had been the victims of these dacoities and have without doubt or hesitation identified the 3rd accused before Court. Of these 3 Mohamadans, 3 Salavi Vaishnavas and 4 Kolayas - all intelligent men, not easily likely to lose their heads. There is nothing to show that they are harassed against the accused or have been persuaded by anybody to implicate the accused falsely. They had ample time to observe the robbers closely and it was broad day light. Each robber has been identified by more than half a dozen of the witnesses. The verdict of the Jury is however that the accused are not proved guilty. They have perhaps Considered the evidence as to where identification insufficient for a conviction. Though I do not quite agree with their opinion yet it is not a perverse or totally unreasonable verdict and it is not necessary for the ends of Justice to submit a Case to the Chief Court under the provisions of section 307 Cr. P. C.

The verdict of the Jury is accordingly accepted and the accused are acquitted and discharged under Section 306 I. P. C.

Copy.

C. Krishna Rao — (Signed) A. Rangasamiengar
Asst Supdt of Police. Offg: Judge.



Proceedingsmof the Govt. of Mysore.

Read,

Letter No.148 dated the 27th November 1901 from the Inspector General of Police, forwarding letter No (Camp) 1 dated the 21st Idem, from th Deputy Commissioner Tumkur District, together with a memorandum drawn up by Mr.L.Krishna Row, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tumkur District, on the measures taken in connection with the detection and prevention of the dacoities committed in the borders of the Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts, during the months of December 1900 and January and Februar 1901 and requesting the sanction of Government to the grant of rewards tc the Policemen and others who have rendered valuable services in connection therewith.

No be printed in Defence, with the enclosures.

Secret Print

3-1-02

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Order thereon:- No. 11388-97 J916 8-1-02

Dated Bangalore, ~~29 Decr. 1901~~.

-: 0000000 :-

Government have perused with interest the report of Mr.L. Krishna Row, Assistant Superintendent of Police, regarding the steps taken

by the Police for the prevention and detection of dacoities in the borders of the Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar Districts, and are pleased to express their appreciation of the good work done by him.

2 Government note with satisfaction ~~tion~~ the co-operation of the following officers, whose names have been favorably mentioned.

1. Mr.Narrain Row, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar.

A M I L D A R S .

1. P.Subrayalu Naidu of the Maddageri Taluk.
2. Mahamed Raza of the Tumkur Taluk.
3. T.Venkatramiya of the Sira Taluk.
4. B.S.Venkatesaiya, Deputy Amildar of Koratgeri, (now at Kumsi)

I N S P E C T O R S .

1. S.Reuben, Head Quarter Inspector of Police, Tumkur.
2. S.Srinivasaiengar of Gubbi.
3. K.Venkatavarada Char of Maddageri.
4. J.Rama Row of Sira.
5. Jayakumariya of Chikballapur.
6. Chalavenkatrana Naidu of Goribidnur.

Khan Ahemad, Special Reserve

Inspector of Tumkur.

Jmadars.
Y. Subba Row
Fida Hussain.

3. The other subordinate officers of Police whose work has been brought to the favorable notice of Government may be rewarded as follows:-

DUFFADARS AND HEAD CONSTABLES

1. Shek Ahemed.
2. Venugopal Mudr.
3. Srinivasa Row.
4. Subbanna.
5. Head Constable Garuda Char 2nd grade, No.120 of Bangalore City.
6. Rasool Khan of Magady Taluk.
7. Duffadar Lakkappa of Koratgeri
8. Abdul Wahab

Constables.

1. Police Constable No.446 Bhima of the Akkajihalli Ukad.
2. The Policeman of Bagepalli Taluk who arrested Malli Sunka.

To be given a silver good service medal worth Rs.6/-each.

1. Mr.F.A.Delme, Distt.Sup of Police, Anantapur Distt.
2. Mr.P.S.Srinivasa Charlu, --do-- of Cuddappah.
3. Mr.F.A.Johnston, Asstt.Supdt.of Police, Madanapalli.

Special acknowledgements of Govt. are also due to the marginally noted Police Officers of the Madras Presidency for the material help and co-operation rendered by them to the

Mysore Police officers in the detection of these cases; and the same will be communicated to them through the Hon'ble the Resident.

5. The grant of rewards to others officers and informants in the manner proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, is sanctioned, the cost being met out of the amount allotted under the head "Reward for Good Service" in the budget 000 of the current official year.

Secretary.

The Inspector General of Police.
,, Comptroller
,,. Dy.Comrs of Tumkur Kolar and Bangalore Districts.
,,. Dy.Comrs of other Districts for information.

Immappa of Kodigenahalli
Sandyappa Reddy of do
Voba Reddy of Vobula-devaram Cheruvu Kadiri Tk
Venkatanarappa Reddy of Vannevloo
Chintamanipalli Venkatappa of Kadiri Taluk.
Paddu Vannana Bhoji of Goddipalli Kadiri Tk.
Kotaiahas Mulla-

To be given a Silver Good Service medal worth Rs 6 each may also be awarded with two Silver medals worth 10 each - & a money reward of Rs will be given to each of the Constables Chinnappa & Siddappa 3 to Mama Zakaria Khan

A reward of Rs 25.

C. Ramachar of Kadiri and V. Ramachandra Naidu of Hindupur

are reported to have also worked willingly and given great help. He & are pleased to award them the Government gold medals on them worth respectively 75 & 50 and the Govt of Madras will be requested through the Hon'ble the Resident to permit their acceptance of them.

Head Constables Chennakesavulu Naidu & Mohamed Sahib

are also each awarded with two Silver medals worth 10 each - & a money reward of Rs will be given to each of the Constables Chinnappa & Siddappa 3 to Mama Zakaria Khan

1916
31.XII.17

READ—

Letter No. 148, dated the 27th November 1901, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

In December 1900 and in January and February 1901, several dacoities were committed in the Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, by a gang of persons of the Kadiri Taluk of the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency.

(2) A few of the dacoits were arrested in the Kolar District, and the Government were, in Order No. 3383-84—J. 259, of the 24th August 1901, pleased to sanction rewards to those that had aided in the matter.

(3) By the sustained energy of Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Tumkur District, who deserves the special thanks of Government, many more were arrested and brought to justice. The enclosed letter No. 1 of the 21st November 1901, from the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur and the Memo of Mr. L. Krishna Rao, which is one of its enclosures, will show the trouble taken by the Police in bringing about this result.

(4) I beg that the sanction of Government may be kindly obtained to the rewards, etc., therein proposed. They amount to about Rs. 200.

(5) I have written to the Inspector General of Police in Madras to thank his Superintendents that helped us in this connection, and asked his permission to reward his subordinate Police for their willing co-operation.

(ENCLOSURES).

Letter No. 1, dated the 21st November 1901, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District to the Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

I have the honor to submit herewith a memo drawn up by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. L. Krishna Rao, on the measures taken in connection with the prevention and detection of the dacoities reported in the borders of Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts during the months of December 1900, January and February 1901.

2. The recent Proceedings of Government No. 3383-84—J. 259, dated the 24th August 1901, recognises the services of the villagers of Somasettihalli in capturing 3 of the dacoits brought to trial along with the 15 persons brought under extradition warrant from Kadiri.

3. I have watched the course of the investigation and the trials in these cases with great interest since assuming charge of the District in April 1901, and I cordially endorse the good opinions expressed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police in regard to the work done by the several officers concerned.

4. The Assistant Superintendent's report was delayed till the disposal of the appeals by the Chief Court and with a view to embody in it the result of the enquiry into the past history of the gangs concerned accompanied by such practical suggestions as could be based on it, in regard to the treatment of the criminal gangs in future.

5. But as this matter has to be dealt with in detail and cannot be done in haste, it has been reserved for a separate report, which will be submitted in due course of time.

6. Meantime, I send the memo submitted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

7. I think that while recording with due appreciation the good work done by the local officers in the repression and detection of these dacoities, it must not be forgotten that the successful arrests made in Kadiri Taluk were due to the praiseworthy exertions of Inspector C. Rama Rao of Kadiri. The willing help rendered by Inspector V. Ramachandra Naidu of Hindupur also deserves special mention.

8. I enclose for your information copies of letters No. 1728 and No. 1518, dated 3rd and 24th October 1901, from the Superintendents of Police, Cuddapah and Anantapur, enquiring in what manner it is proposed to recognise the good services of the British Police Officers in connection with these dacoities.

9. Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has borne testimony not only to the sympathetic interest taken by the Superintendents of Police, Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts, in bringing the culprits to justice but also to the individual exertions put forth, by the several officers deputed by them to aid him in the detection of these cases.

1. Mr. F. A. Dene, District Supt. of Police, Anantapur.
2. Mr. P. S. Srinivasacharlu ditto Cuddapah.
3. Mr. F. A. Johnston, Assist. Supt. of Police, Madanapalli.

10. I am of opinion that special acknowledgments of the Government of Mysore are due to the marginally noted officers.

11. In the case of the other officers and informers the rewards proposed in the accom-

Memo by Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

During the months of December 1900 and January and February 1901, a number of dacoities occurred on the borders of Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts.

2. These occurrences may be divided into two groups according to the areas affected, *viz*:—

(*a*) Goribidnur-Maddagiri.

(*b*) Magadi-Kunigal.

3. The Goribidnur-Maddagiri group comprises two distinct series of occurrences. The first of these commenced on the 17th December 1900 near Jakkalamadagu in Chikballapur Taluk and closed on the 22nd idem with a dacoity committed on certain foot passengers near Halladabhavi Dinne (Hoskote) in the Goribidnur Taluk. The second series broke out on the 26th January 1901 near the boundary stone between Goribidnur Taluk and Koratagere Sub-Taluk. It embraced a wider range, extending over the jungle tracts of Goribidnur, Maddagiri and Koratagere and terminating with the occurrence on the 9th February 1901 near Sulikere tank in Koratagere Sub-Taluk.

4. The Magadi-Kunigal group consists of five cases that occurred between the 20th and 28th January 1901 in the borders of Magadi, Kunigal and Closepet Taluks.

5. The particulars of the several cases are given in the statement appended and for convenience of reference a sketch plan showing the places of occurrences is also attached.

6. It may be stated here by way of preface that these dacoities were, except in a single instance, committed in broad day-light on helpless and unsuspecting passengers travelling on business in jungle tracts, and that both from the methods adopted by the culprits in robbing the victims, and from the accounts given by the latter of the speech and behaviour of their assailants, it was from the beginning suspected that an organized band of robbers was concerned.

7. After taking over charge of the District Police on the 26th December 1900, I came to know that the several dacoities had occurred within the limits of Goribidnur Taluk and that the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. M. Narain Rao, had gone to the borders of Koratagere Sub-Taluk to concert measures for preventing a possible outbreak of crime in the adjoining parts of this district, as Mr. Hamza Husain (the Superintendent of Police) was waiting to be relieved by me.

8. I left Tumkur on the 28th December and joined the Deputy Commissioner's camp at Bomladevipura the next day. On the day following, I visited Saggere, Akkajihalli ukkad and the scenes of recent occurrences in the neighbourhood; and in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner took immediate steps to check further occurrences in that direction. The outpost at Akkajihalli and the stations and ukkads along Dodballapur-Maddagiri road were strengthened. Special patrols were organized for guarding the high roads and the jungle tracts with the co-operation of the villagers. The local shikaries were employed to scour the jungles in search of stray gangs lurking thereabouts, while the regular and the village Police were required to keep a vigilant watch over the movements of gangs in their respective limits.

9. On the morning of the 31st December 1900, I met Mr. C. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar, at the borders and arranged with him for the adoption of reciprocal measures in the Kolar District.

10. About this time the jatra at Subrayan Ghat in Dodballapur Taluk had commenced and there was every likelihood of a fresh outbreak of crime on the villagers going to or returning from the jatra. But the preventive arrangements proved efficient in so far as they stopped for a time further occurrences in that direction.

11. I travelled with the Deputy Commissioner in Maddagiri and Pavagada Taluks and in Koratagere Sub-Taluk till the 10th January 1901, employing a greater portion of my spare time in studying the movements of criminal gangs and tracing their antecedents and whereabouts. I experienced no small difficulty in obtaining full information on the subject owing partly to the incompleteness and unsatisfactory character of the entries in the Gang Registers and partly to the temporary dislocation of work caused by certain changes among the Inspectors.

12. While I was engaged in the inspection of Gang Registers, etc., at Kunigal on the 23rd January 1901, news came from Huliyurdurga that after committing a dacoity or rather a series of dacoities on several persons on a single day in Makali jungle, (Closepet range) a band of dacoits had succeeded in robbing, on the evening of the 22nd January, near Hanganahalli, a party of goldsmiths returning from Ujjani to Halegur, a hamlet of Huliyurdurga.

13. I took the permission of the Deputy Commissioner (who was also with me at the time) and left Kunigal during the night, arriving at the scene of occurrence before 8 A. M. on the 24th January 1901. The whole of this day and till late in the night, the search parties headed by local shikaries and Police Officers scoured the jungle tracts of Ippadi, Nidasale, Makli and Chakrabhavi. No trace of the dacoits was discovered although the search was diligently pursued the next day as well as the day following under careful supervision.

14. The preventive and precautionary arrangements made in this direction were similar to those adopted in the borders of Goribidnur and Koratagere. They had the desired effect of

driving the culprits from their forest retreats and compelling them to retire from the field. This was, however, not before the dacoits had made two or three revengeful and unprofitable attempts in the Magadi Taluk.

15. There is reason to suspect from what has subsequently come to light that this gang after the last occurrence in the Magadi Taluk on the 28th January 1901 doubled the route and proceeded towards the Sithkul and Sivaganga along Devarayadurga-Urdagere road committing a dacoity on certain foot-passengers not far from Belgumba in the Tumkur Taluk on the evening of the 30th January 1901. More details about this gang will be given in its appropriate place.

16. Meanwhile, the band of marauders that had, as the event proved, only temporarily abandoned their operations in the direction of Goribidnur, Maddagiri and Koratagere, re-appeared on the field, as the special preventive measures were slackened and the attention and activity of the Police were somewhat disengaged from that task by the outbreak of crime in another direction.

17. Thus the second outbreak commenced with a dacoity committed on a party of villagers travelling from Kadalveni in Goribidnur Taluk to Maddagiri on the afternoon of the 26th January 1901, near the boundary stone between Goribidnur and Koratagere Taluks. The culprits numbered about 15 and the property lost in this case was of the small value of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 and consisted of some old clothes. These were subsequently discovered in the jungle close by as they had been presumably left behind by the dacoits either through fear of detection or with a view to put the Police on the wrong scent as to the direction of their movements. That the latter was more probably intended is clear from a similar occurrence that took place the same evening in another direction not far from the scene of the first near Kurudi, within the limits of the Goribidnur Taluk. In this case a party of Lingayats was attacked by a band of about 12 dacoits at a place called Attimaradahalla and robbed of clothes and jewels to the aggregate value of about Rs. 103. After an interval of two days, during which the dacoits had taken cover in the jungles, apparently with a view to elude the most vigilant search that was undertaken by the Police as well as the villagers under the personal direction and supervision of Mr. C. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar District, and myself, the dacoits appeared to have crossed into the Maddagiri Forest.

18. Preventive operations on an extended scale now became necessary as about this time a big jatra was taking place in Kyamenhalli (Koratagere Sub-Taluk) and another was shortly commencing at Sibi attracting villagers from all parts. So, after sending out search and detective parties in several directions, Mr. C. Narain Rao and I met on the morning of the 29th January 1901 at the borders and planned out the line of action, preventive as well as detective, so as to ensure reciprocity and continuity of action in the two districts affected. Having sent out Inspector Chella Venkataramana Naidu of Goribidnur Taluk in charge of a search party towards Kurudi and Kasapura, we undertook upon ourselves the task of prosecuting the search and collecting clues along the borders of the Hindupur Taluk, as it was suspected that the gangs concerned had come from that direction. But as crime had to be repressed and the culprits driven out of the field before any move towards detection could be effectively made, we concentrated our attention on the work of the moment, detailing, however, two of the Police officers possessing detective capabilities to work out clues in the direction of Hindupur.

19. The vast jungle tract stretching over a large area north and south and embraced by Bangalore-Hindupur Railway line on one side and the Huliyar-Amrapur road on the other, is traversed by low ranges of hills, streams and rivulets that are easily fordable during the dry months of the year. The natural facilities thus afforded to the dacoits to elude pursuit or detection were largely supplemented by the opportunities they had of making successful attacks on unwary passengers travelling by numerous foot-paths and jungle-tracks leading to the jatra centres.

20. With the limited number of disciplined Policemen at our disposal, any preventive undertaking was destined to fail without the active co-operation of the villagers. The Special and District Reserve Forces were largely employed to patrol high roads and to guard the weak points around the centres of the jatras. The members of the Local Police Force, especially those who possessed intimate knowledge of the local conditions, were employed in small parties to work with the villagers in beating jungle tracks, etc. Licensed shikaries and others in possession of fire-arms were encouraged by small allowances to visit the forest recesses and other places of hiding in search of the culprits. The supervision over the working of these varied arrangements was entrusted to Inspectors, Jamadars and Dafadars of tried ability and character. In order to place these arrangements in proper working order, we visited Dodmalur, Kodigenhalli and several other villages, encouraging and instructing village headmen and raiyats to put forth their best efforts not only in preventing further occurrences, but also in capturing the dacoits. Notwithstanding the care and vigilance exercised by the several officers and men thus employed, the dacoits continued safe in their favourite haunts for over a week before they could be made to quit them.

21. During this short period several guileless passengers, who either fell into their hands by chance or were gulled into places of vantage by them, were robbed of what they possessed at points least likely to tempt the dacoits.

22. When Mr. C. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and I arrived in Madda giri late in the evening on the 29th January 1901, we came to know that two parties, one goin towards Thovinkere from Dabbegatta and the other from Niglal to Maddagiri had been attack ed and robbed in succession at two different points within an interval of two hours in th Maddagiri forest. Among the party last attacked at short intervals of space and time, was forest watcher named Kama, who was rather severely dealt with on account of his impuden conduct towards his assailants.

23. Amildar Mr. Subrayalu Naidu and Inspector Venkatavaradachar, who were super vising the work of the special patrol parties in the neighbourhood at the time, came to know c these occurrences only on their return to Maddagiri in the evening. It should be remembere that early morning they had received a report from the patel of Kammankote that two or thre suspicious looking persons had waylaid a forest watcher Narasoji and a talawar during thei jungle patrol the previous evening and that they had started on a special search in the jungle During this search the same forenoon they had come upon a gang of Korachars belonging to th Cuddapah District who had been staying in Kammankote for the past six months on pretex of cutting bamboos and making baskets for sale under cover of a license granted to them b the Forest Department. They were hitherto looked upon as men of good character, pursuin honest and peaceful occupation. Thus neither the villagers, nor the Police, had ever cast suspicious eye on them. Nor did Inspector Venkatavaradachar who had just taken over charg of the Taluk Police look upon them with a more discerning eye. Strangely enough the Amilda and the Inspector hit upon the doubtful expediency of employing them as guides in institutin a close search in the unfrequented parts of the forest. The Korachars too seemed willing t accept the service as a mark of special honor bestowed on them. Accordingly little suspectin what game they were up to, the Inspector and the Amildar plunged into the thicket and tire themselves out by long meandering marches through hill and dale from morning till long afte mid-day in pursuing a vain search in the direction in which they were led by the Korachar These Korachars, subsequent discoveries have shown, were the least fitted to serve as faithfi guides of the Police. It was how the dacoits ha d all this while the field open to them to carr out their designs unmolested in another part of the forest.

24. When the news regarding these occurrences reached the patel of Neglal and th dafadar of Thovinkere (Ramasamiengar) in the afternoon, they were just having a spell of res after a toilsome search in the forest the whole of that morning. They, however, braced them selves up to respond to this sudden call of duty and, collecting as fast as they could a few of th local shikaries and villagers, proceeded to the scenes of that day's occurrences. On the wa dafadar Bomma Naik, of Maddagiri, joined the search party with the Korachar guides left behin by the Amildar and the Inspector. Thus the whole party gave pursuit to the dacoits befor they had gained a couple of hours' start. The search was continued throughout the rest of th day. Towards nightfall, the pursuers came within range of the sight of the dacoits, as the latte were going up a steep ascent near Kammankote; but the treacherous "guides" having yelle out "Donga, Donga," the dacoits took the signal and soon disappeared in the shades of night. A this point, further pursuit in the trackless jungle becoming impossible, the party returned t the village in despair.

25. It is appropriate to mention, in connection with this part of the episode, that when th search was earnestly resumed by the Police Officer and the villagers early next morning unde my instructions after the matter came to my notice on my arrival the same night, clear trace were discovered near the place where they had been sighted by the search party the previou evening. Among the articles there discovered were:—a few newly cut bamboo sticks, a pai of old sandals, a quantity of rice, ghee, and sugar-candy (the last article forming part of th booty obtained by the robbery committed the previous day on a party of Vaisyas going fro Dabbegatta to Thovinkere to attend a marriage that was about to take place there). But a might be expected, no further trace of the dacoits was discovered. Had the Amildar and th Police Officers employed on this special work, been shrewd enough to detect earlier the tru character of the Korachars, they would not only have not employed them as thei "guides;" but would also have taken prompt steps to remove them from their stronghold nea Kammankote. The quietness restored in this neighbourhood by taking this measure after th 30th January 1901 leads me to conjecture that an earlier move in that direction would hav averted at least the occurrences of the 29th and 30th January 1901. This belief is confirme by facts subsequently ascertained from Earanna, who was the first to be attacked by th dacoits on the 29th January 1901 near Anapalu. Earanna had been roughly handled and th Police were not able to record his statement in detail till the 5th February 1901. In his state ment before the jamadar of Koratagere, he distinctly stated as follows:—

"I had been to Maripalya near Neglal last Saturday. On Tuesday noon I joined Govindap pa, Kavelamma and others going from Neglal to Maddagiri. I was going in advance of th party. At the foot of the hill known as "Dodnirumulagu" near the waste weir of the Hosaker tank, I observed 3 or 4 persons moving to the left of me. Taking them for some person working under the Forest Department, I called out the Forest watcher by name "Vobaya" a I personally know him. They said that Vobaya had gone home for breakfast, that they wer

'Dabhi Korachars' cutting bamboos in the forest and that we might proceed. We had gone a short distance when 10 or 12 dacoits came from a hollow to our left and surrounded us. I was beaten severely by the dacoits and robbed of my clothes, etc."

* * * *

"The dacoits looked like Korachars or Waddars and I can identify them by sight."

* * * *

26. After a continuous night march, Mr. Narain Rao and I separated at Baichapur on the morning of the 30th January 1901, with a view to make sustained efforts towards driving the enemies out of the field. Now the situation was becoming rather serious owing to the sense of insecurity that began to prevail by the alarming rumours set afloat by idle news-mongers as the village gossip passed from mouth to mouth. This situation was somewhat intensified by the veneer of truth with which the rumours so started were invested when complaints from a timid Police Constable of the Gows Sabi Ukkad and a chicken-hearted mail carrier were added to the list of occurrences already reported.

27. Gows Sabi Ukkad and Dasarahalli Ukkad are situated within two miles of each other in the midst of a thick jungle along the road passing from Maddagiri to Koratagere. Both the ukkads were specially opened more than 20 years ago during a similar outbreak of violent crime. The former is said to have derived its name from an Amildar of that name who established it on the occurrence of a dacoity in which one of the victims is supposed to have been murdered and hung up to the tree on the spot by the dacoits. This might have been in one of those raids that used to be of frequent occurrence more than two decades ago, of which however there is no record. The place is believed to be haunted and very few policemen have the nerve to work in that ukkad, especially with the memory still fresh of another constable having been severely handled and robbed of his fire-arms at the same spot during the dacoities of 1880-81.

28. With this spectre before them, it is not at all strange that both these functionaries in their complaints attributed to fanciful beings acts of violence of purely imaginary character. But these victims of delusion were soon brought to their sense by their removal from the positions held by them as soon as the enquiry disclosed that their complaints were unfounded.

29. In the course of the next three days Mr. Narain Rao and I were able to visit a number of villages in the affected tracts of Goribidnur, Koratagere and Maddagiri Taluks and to make arrangements for a more systematic patrol along the lines suggested by past experience and calculated to lessen the chances of a fresh outbreak of crime during the continuance of the jatras at Kyamenhalli and Sibi. We met again at Maddagiri on the 1st February and travelled together that night inspecting the work of the special patrol parties and the ukkad staff along the road from Maddagiri to Koratagere. From here we parted on the morning of the 2nd February 1901, to attend to the completion of our arrangements so as to prevent the dacoits from escaping into the farther reaches of the jungle.

30. By this time two incidents of small moment had occurred to turn my attention temporarily in other directions:—(*a*) The first of these is the suspicious appearance of an ex-convict named Venkatiga near Dasarahalli Ukkad on the 31st January 1901, a constable of Dasarahalli Ukkad named Dastagir Sab caught him going towards the jungle track leading to Maddagiri Forest, as his demeanour and attire were suspicious. He had about his person only a small quantity of salt and chillies, tied up in his upper garment. The questions put to him as to his antecedents and whereabouts not having elicited satisfactory answers, the constable took him to Maddagiri and produced him before the Inspector. It was ascertained from him that he belonged to a gang of Waddars convicted of rioting and theft for having looted the grain bazaar at Marikanave in 1899-00, and that he was returning after undergoing incarceration in the Central Jail, to join his gang near Pilgundu and Byadagere within the limits of the Madaksira Taluk. He mentioned the names of his associates who had been released from the Jail along with him and stated that they had designed to meet near Maddagiri in quest of some "game" before going back to their homes. He afterwards added that all his associates had dispersed in different directions after they found the field already occupied by others and the Police and villagers actively engaged in hunting after them. I placed myself in communication with the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chitaldrug, and the Superintendent, Central Jail, with a view to obtain full particulars regarding the numbers of the Marikanave gang. Meanwhile encouragements were held out to Venkatigadu to stay at Maddagiri and to aid the Police in collecting further information about the movements of his friends. (*b*) The second incident is the occurrence of a dacoity near Devarayadrug in Tumkur Taluk, almost simultaneously with another that took place near Kanave Rangasami Temple (in Maddagiri Taluk) on the evening of the 30th January 1901, that is, before the Korachar gang was removed from Kammankote to Maddagiri. This clearly showed that detached parties were at work in two different directions. The apparent quiet that prevailed in the direction of Maddagiri and Goribidnur after the occurrence of the 30th January, especially in the absence of further news as to the possible developments in the direction of Devarayadrug, led me to apprehend the likelihood of both the parties converging to a new centre of operations during the impending jatra at Sibi.

31. With a view, therefore, not only to confine the operations of the dacoits to as narrow a sphere as possible but also to check the movements of the two bands of dacoits towards a common centre, it became necessary to strengthen the ukkads and outposts and to organize

patrol and search parties in other likely directions. Partly by re-adjustment of the strength of the less important outposts and ukkads and partly by pressing into the service a few men of the District and Special Reserve Forces, I was able to place patrol parties of local shikars and villagers under skilled and disciplined supervision. The Special Reserve Inspector Khan Ahmed with about 12 of his men and Inspector Venkatvaradachar with about the same number of men drawn from sub-stations and the District Reserve were detailed to work with special patrol parties of villagers, dividing the whole range of Maddagiri and Goribidnur Forest between them. Jamadar Fida Husein and dafadars Lakkappa, Venugopal Mudaliar, Srinivasa Rao and Yellaraju—all men of experience and training were detailed to work with detached parties towards Urdagere and Nagenhalli. The District Reserve Jamadar with 16 men drawn from the several taluks for special jatra duty was posted at Sibi with special directions to supervise the working of village patrol parties in the jungles between Edagathi kanave and Jogihalli kanave station. The Head-quarter Inspector Mr. Simon Reuben with a few trustworthy men under him was employed to supervise the working of the various parties by making frequent tours in these parts. The Forest and Excise Departments rendered most willing assistance to the Police under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and in fact every available hand in the several Departments under Amildars was pressed into special patrol service on this occasion. Amildar Mr. Mahomed Raza of Tumkur, Mr. T. Venkataramaiya of Sira, Mr. P. Subrayalu Naidu of Maddagiri and Deputy Amildar Venkatesaiya of Koratagere worked with indefatigable energy and perseverance in their respective charges, often devoting from 12 to 16 hours a day solely to their Police duties. This they were enabled and encouraged to do by the example set by the Deputy Commissioner and the Divisional Officers alike in this direction. Thus with the help of the several officers so earnestly working, the task of spreading over a wide area a net work of village patrol agency under the guidance of village and Regular Police Officers was rendered exceedingly easy. Before the end of the first week in February 1901, the arrangements had got into working order and I was able during the same period to study the geography of the country and to acquaint myself with the movemets of criminal gangs by visiting Bellavi, Sibi, Jogihalli, Kallambellu, Sira, Bukkapatna, Belluru-Borankanave, Huliyar, Kudrekanave and other places.

32. I met Mr. Nagar Subba Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. M. S. Narain Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug, at Kudrekanave, when they accompanied the 1st Councillor (P. N. Krishna Murti, Esq., C.I.E., now Dewan of Mysore) from Hiriyur to Huliyar and ascertained from them some information concerning the movements of the Marikanave gang.

33. At Huliyar I came across Korachars Malla and Hanumantha, the former of whom had got a reward for having given me a clue to the detection of Kadur-Shimoga Dacoities in 1896-97. Both of them who were then residing in Yedahalli had since come to live with their relatives in Heggere within the limits of Budihalli station. I employed Malla on detective work with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. He was to go towards Madaksira, Penukonda and Hindupur to trace out the whereabouts of the gangs concerned, in the event of their failing to obtain a clue at Marikanave.

34. Information regarding the clues obtained in Hindupur, Dharmavaram and Kadari Taluks was also received here from Sheik Ahmed, dafadar of Kodigenhalli station of the Maddagiri Taluk. This man as already stated in para 18 had been detailed on detective duty. His information was to the effect that a notorious gang of dacoits—of whom six were said to be taking their trial at the Bellary Sessions on a charge of dacoity—had escaped into the Mysore territory owing to measures adopted by the Hindupur Police to bind over a number of them for good behaviour and that the female members of the gangs concerned were under Police surveillance within the limits of Palsamudra station in Hindupur Taluk.

35. Dafadar Rusul Khan of Bachenhatti station who had been employed on detective duty in connection with Magadi-Closepet dacoities by Mr. C. Haudin, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, opportunely met me here. I associated him with senior dafadar Wahab Khan of Huliyar and sent both of them towards Hindupur, where with the help of the patel of Chowlur (a brother of Wahab Khan) they were expected to work upon the clues furnished by dafadar Sheik Ahmed.

36. When the Deputy Commissioner and I returned to Head-quarters on the 10th February 1901, reports had arrived of two more occurrences. In one case reported on the 6th February 1901, a shepherd boy named Ranga, while grazing his goats and sheep in Kalinganahalli jungle near Hagalvadi, was robbed of a goat and some clothes, etc., in all worth Rs. 10. In the other case a Dombar named Kariya was robbed of sundry articles of wearing apparel and provisions in the Sibi jungles on the 8th February 1901.

37. These occurrences were important inasmuch as they indicated the probable direction in which the dacoit gang was moving. Arrangements were properly made in communication with the Amildar of Maddagiri and the Deputy Amildar of Koratagere to intercept its movements and to deal if possible an effective blow on the marauders so as to prevent them during their forced retreat from attempting any desperate acts on such hapless victims as might fall in their way. Jamadar Y. Subba Rao and dafadar Srinivasa Rao, both possessing some knowledge of the criminal gangs were specially deputed to trace the gangs concerned from the direction of Madaksira, in addition to the officers already told off for detective duty towards Hindupur.

38. About the same time a D. O. communication of the Inspector General of Police lated the 4th February 1901, was received containing full instructions already in a large neasure anticipated by our arrangements. The letter specially refers to the occurrences of the 29th and 30th January 1901, reported from the Koratagere Sub-Taluk and the Tumkur Taluk.

39. I am tempted to quote it here as an authoritative guide in such matters :—

"I was distressed to receive two F. I. reports of dacoities on the 29th and 30th instant in Koratagere and Tumkur Talúks. The latter is very unimportant and, though foreign Waddars nd Korchars may be concerned, they are probably men living not far from the scene. It does iot seem likely that a strange gang staying concealed in the jungles would have come out into he open and that so near a village so early in the evening. The other case is really more erious and is perhaps connected with the series on the frontiers of Maddagiri and Goribidnur. From the topo sheet the place between Dobbspett and Thovinkere indicated in the F. I. report cannot be very far from the *Bellary frontier and, as the neighbourhood is hilly, large gangs may easily keep in hiding. Every endeavour should be made not to permit the history of Shimoga dacoities epeating itself. It is no use to beat the jungles soon after the occurrence of a dacoity; all the illagers near the haunt of the dacoits should be warned to scour each its own village limits ncluding jungles under the guidance of the patel. The roads should be patrolled by Police nen armed with guns. The men should be able to use the guns. If necessary, the Special Reserve men may be set in 3 or 4 batches to be posted at Koratagere, Maddagiri and Urdagere, tc. They should patrol roads and jungle paths in the neighbourhood, two at a time. Shikars n the villages, if available, may be pressed into the service also, in which case one Special Reserve Policeman and one shikar may do the patrol. In this way you can increase patrol arties. The patels should send reports through chakras of any strangers seen in their villages, ngles, etc., or traces of cooking to the nearest Police station. If you do all this and spread rumour that people are at liberty when attacked by dacoits to defend themselves with fire-rms, if necessary, the gangs will disappear.

*Now Anantapur District.

"I am afraid that some dacoit leaders in our own district have forgotten past lessons and re probably trying to organize robberies and dacoits. Please collect information and let me now if you want any Inspectors with experience of the district."

* * * *

40. A copy of this was sent to Mr. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Kolar, at the same time as instructions were conveyed by means of "Police express" to all he stations, out-posts and ukads in the Tumkur District.

41. How readily Mr. Narain Rao acted on the foregoing instructions may be seen from he following extract of his D. O. letter dated the 12th February 1901, Bangalore :—

"I received your D. O. of the 7th instant and thank you very much for the enclosed opy of D. O. letter of the Inspector General so kindly sent by you for my information. Ve could clearly see how anxious the Inspector General is and must exert our utmost towards he detection of the dacoities on hand and the prevention of any more. As regards the recent Goribidnur dacoity I have already deputed two batches of men to work in co-operation with he Police of your district and hope to get some clue. I shall duly keep you informed of the rogress made by our men as desired."

* * * *

42. The Deputy Commissioner and I then arranged to make a move towards Koratagere nd Maddagiri with a view to see to the proper working of the foregoing arrangements. We tarted on the morning of the 13th and arrived in Koratagere before noon. Here we assured urselves by personal enquiries and inspection that the instructions were being carried out not nly in the limits of the Koratagere Sub-Taluk but also in those of the Goribidnur Taluk. eaving Koratagere the same afternoon we proceeded to Maddagiri, inspecting the ukkads and utposts on the way. On arrival at Maddagiri, a belated report was received regarding an ccurrence that had taken place on the 9th February near Sulekere tank in Maddagiri Forest n a solitary villager named Erakyathappa. He was going back from Marinaikanhalli to ajjenhalli with a quantity of ghee in a brass pot or "thappale" when he was robbed of the same. The complaint of this occurrence reached the Police two days after the occurrence.

43. Another report, dated 10th February, received from Subboji Rao, the dafadar of Kodagadhal Station, showed that the dacoits had escaped into the Goribidnur jungles after the ast named occurrence. This information was communicated to him at noon on the 10th February 1901 by one Lal Ahmed Sab of Maddagiri, who stated that he had met two raiyats of Thelur from whom he ascertained that they had been beaten and robbed of a "chambu" and ome clothes in the jungle track between Hosur Station and Sonaganahalli that morning. On eceipt of this information the dafadar left the station with a party of villagers and instituted close search all round Arsapura, communicating intelligence at the same time to the Police f Hosur Station. No trace either of the dacoits or of the complainants was discovered, lthough persistent efforts were made both by the Police and the villagers.

44. Meanwhile, further reports were received regarding the clues collected by dafadar Sheik Ahmed between the 4th and 7th February 1901 from different sources at Hindupur, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Mahomedabad, Kondakmerlu, Palsamudra, etc. These reports confirmed the information noted in para 34. As I propose to deal in sufficient detail with the particulars embodied in these reports when I come to dwell upon the character and antecedents of the gangs concerned, I need only mention here that dafadar Sheik Ahmed and other detectives were instructed to keep a watchful eye over the suspected Korchar encampments till the proper time arrived for action. The culprits were still in the field and any hasty action under the circumstances was calculated to scare away the dacoits and to render detection extremely difficult.

45. While these measures were still in progress, reports from the dafadars of Saggere and Holavanahalli reached Maddagiri of an engagement between the dacoits and the villagers of Somesettihalli, which seemed to give a decisive turn to the course of events and to dispel all doubts as to the real gangs concerned. We may here once for all dismiss from consideration the side lights thrown by the enquiry continued at some length on Venkatigadu's information as to the abortive designs of the members of the Marikanave gang after their release from Central Jail to commit crimes in the neighbourhood of Maddagiri.

46. Somasettihalli is a village attached to Goribidnur Taluk. It is nearly a mile from the Police Ukkad at Akkajihalli in Koratagere Sub-Taluk and about three miles from the nearest Police Station of the Goribidnur Taluk at Hosur. After the dacoits were seen by certain Chelur raiyats between Hosur and Sonaganahalli in the Goribidnur jungle on the 10th February 1901 as per information given by Lal Ahmed, the Police and the villagers in that direction became specially active. The search was continued in vain for two days, but on the 3rd day the presence of a suspected gang of dacoits armed with hatchets, clubs, etc., was secretly noticed by one Angajala Narasimha in a thicket near Somasettihalli, whither he had been in search of rabbits. On the information given by him, the villagers assembled, and, taking such arms as they could lay hold of, went and surrounded the place where the dacoits were in hiding. The dacoits having offered a desperate resistance, one of the villagers named Kada fired at them, wounding one of them named Ganga in the shoulder. This man and two others named Ganga and Yelliga, with such articles as were found on their persons, were seized by the villagers and taken to the chavadi at Somasettihalli, while the rest of the culprits eluded pursuit. Police constable Bhima No. 466 of Akkajihalli Ukkad who was engaged in beating the jungles close by, met the villagers on their way to the village, being joined by the senior constable (Kamaiya No. 567) of the ukkad later on. Both of them remained on duty at the village till the arrival of their superiors.

47. Immediately on receipt of the information concerning this incident, Inspector Venkatavaradachar was despatched from Maddagiri to Somasettihalli with instructions to take needful steps pending the arrival of a competent officer from Goribidnur, as it was understood that both Mr. C. Narain Rao (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar) and Chella Venkataramana Naidu (Inspector of Goribidnur) were engaged at the time with a murder case at the Sessions Court in Bangalore. As the Amildar of Goribidnur arrived, however, in due time and took charge of the investigation, the Inspector returned to Maddagiri on the 15th February, ascertaining such particulars as he could get from the captured dacoits regarding their antecedents and the whereabouts of their associates. But much of the information given by them at this stage was calculated to mislead the Police, as several of the names of their associates mentioned by them were of persons undergoing trial before the Penukonda Magistrate for good behaviour. Among the articles found in their possession, however, was the "thappale" (ghee-pot) which had been robbed from Erakyathappa on the 9th February 1901 near Sulikere tank in the Maddagiri Forest. There were others also furnishing material proof of their complicity in the occurrences of the Goribidnur Taluk.

48. It is gratifying to note that considering the opportunities the dacoits had, they refrained from inflicting in any case needless harm on their victims. There are indications, however, in the statement of Erakyathappa who was robbed of his ghee-pot near Sulikere tank on the 9th February 1901, that the dacoits intended from the drift of their conversation with him to extend their operations towards Sibi and Hagalvadi. But Inspector Srinivasaiengar of Gubbi was prepared to meet them on Hagalvadi side, while the activities of Inspector Rama Rao and Special Reserve Inspector Khan Ahmed were not less efficacious in the jungles around Sibi and Thovinkere. In the Maddagiri Forest search parties were constantly at work. Thus with so little prospect before them of any further venture being successfully made that side, especially after the removal of a friendly gang from Kammankote, the dacoits escaped into the Goribidnur jungle, where they were destined to meet with a severe reverse as above described.

49. After the capture of the three dacoits on the 13th February 1901 at Somasettihalli, the dacoities ceased and the remnants dispersed in confusion. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the courage and pluck displayed by the villagers of Somasettihalli in connection with this undertaking.

50. During all this time jamadar Subba Rao, dafadars, Srinivasa Rao, Venugopal Mudaliar and Lakkappa, who had been detailed on detective duty, did not remain inactive. They travelled through Bagepalli, Mittemari, Kodikonda, Palsamudra and Hindupur, and not only

collected information about the gangs concerned but also exchanged information with detectives Sheik Ahmed, Russul Khan and Wahab Khan, who were watching in disguise Korchar encampments near Vadigehalli, Mittemari, in hopes of catching the dacoits with property, when they should return to their camps.

51. The Deputy Commissioner and I satisfied ourselves by personal inspection as to the efficacy of the several patrol parties at work in the forest between Maddagiri and Sibi and that further danger did not exist. I left the Deputy Commissioner at Sibi and proceeded to Baichapur with a view to meet Mr. C. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar, as prearranged and to work up the cases on the available clues.

52. Informant Korachar Malla brought information in the meantime that the dacoits belonged to Kadari Taluk and that Mallisunka and his brother-in-law Hanigani Rama *alias* Naga, both of whom had been convicted in Kadur-Shimoga dacoities of 1896-97, were among them. I therefore obtained from the Superintendent, Central Jail, extracts of Conviction Register for reference. Mr. C. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar, and I met again at Goribidnur on the 20th February 1901 and commenced the investigation. In the course of the next two days informant Malla was able to get some details from one of the three captured dacoits named Yellaga as to the whereabouts of the gangs concerned. I also visited Somasettihalli, Akkajihalli and other places and ascertained full particulars connected with the event of the 13th February 1901 from the villagers.

53. Thereupon, Mr. C. Narain Rao and I decided upon the course of action after mature deliberation and I arranged to send Inspector Jayakumaraiya to Bagepalli and Inspector Venkatavaradachar to Palsamudra on detective work, as it now became clear that the dacoits belonged to the Korachar encampments under observation in those two places. We at once placed ourselves in communication with the Superintendents of Police, Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts, sending intimations to the Inspectors of neighbouring British taluks in advance. I undertook to work in the direction of Hindupur and Kadari, Mr. C. Narain Rao agreeing to go towards Bagepalli for that purpose.

54. Here, the joint report made by dafadars Wahab Khan and Rusool Khan from Hindupur on the 18th February 1901 reached me. It contained particulars of an encounter said to have taken place in the Vanavelu jungle on the 17th February 1901 between the villagers of Kottimpalli and a band of about 20 or 25 dacoits escaping towards Mahomedabad Hills of the Kadari Taluk.

55. When I arrived in Maddagiri on the evening of the 22nd February 1901 *en route* to Hindupur, I found waiting for me another intimation from the Inspector of Hindupur addressed to the Inspector of Maddagiri, giving more detailed information on the same subject. I went to Hindupur the next day and obtained full particulars from Inspector Ramachandra Naidu. The Tahsildar also gave me some further details and showed me the sheep and goat skins, torn pieces of clothes, an old musket, etc., said to have been left behind by the dacoits at the time of their escape.

56. The following extract from my diary entry for the 24th February 1901 gives full details:—

* * * *

17th instant.—On the 17th February 1901, a Sukali of Kottimpalli (a hamlet attached to Vanavelu) saw in the jungle close by about 40 persons of "Korachar gang" with big bundles of clothes and a gun camping there. He saw them cutting sheep and goat and preparing to cook their food, making a liberal use of toddy which they had stored in a big pot. The Sukali suspected them to be a gang of dacoits apparently returning with booty and at once communicated the information to the villagers, who went in a body and surrounded the dacoit gang. It was then a little afternoon and the dacoits had retired to rest in the bushes, keeping their bundles and other articles beside them in fancied security. A fight ensued between the villagers and the dacoits in which the latter got the worse of it and ran away in confusion leaving their bundles, etc., behind. The Reddi of the village hastened to the spot, and after an unsuccessful attempt to capture the dacoits, submitted a meagre report of the occurrence to the Police Station with certain articles of clothing, sheep skin and the unserviceable gun, all said to have been left behind by the dacoits. It is understood that a valuable portion of the booty which fell into the hands of the Sukalis and other villagers in the fight has been kept back by them and that very few of the dacoits left the field with a whole skin. From the enquiry subsequently held on the spot by the Inspector of Hindupur, the facts connected with the fight, on which for obvious reasons the Reddi's report was silent, have come to light, but as yet no portion of the booty said to have been misappropriated by the villagers has been recovered. Information is also available to show that this gang marched towards Vanavelu from Kodikonda and Palsamudra side as some goats and sheep are reported to have been stolen along the line of their march. But no attempt has yet been successfully made by the local Police to trace the owners on the clue furnished by the color and size of the skins discovered. After the occurrence of the 17th the gang is said to have run away in the direction

Dafadar Venugopal Mudaliar came from Palsamudra and met me at Hindupur on the 24th February with the information that the absentee members of the Korachar gangs at Palsamudra (Vadigepalli and Mittemari) had not returned to their huts and were not likely to do so, as they had escaped from the gangs before they were registered and brought under Police surveillance. Two trustworthy detectives, Siddappa and Chinnappa, were detailed by Inspector Ramachandra Naidu to work with dafadar Venugopal Mudaliar on the available clue in the direction of Vanavelu and the Mahomedabad Hills. Inspector Venkatavaradachar of Maddagiri was sent to Kadari and Anantapur with a view to secure the co-operation of the Inspectors of those taluks in tracing the run-away dacoits. Thimmappa, the patel of Kadigenhalli, and one Gandyappa Reddi, a prominent resident of the same village, informed me that Voba Reddi of Vobaladevachervu in Kadari Taluk could give the whereabouts of the gangs concerned. He is said to have met the gangs going from Kadari side towards the Mysore Province on or about the 3rd January 1901.

58. After making these arrangements, I had to return for a couple of days to Tumkur to meet, as previously arranged, the Inspector General of Police and Mr. C. Haudin, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore. I returned to Tumkur on the 25th February, met the Inspector General and Mr. Haudin the next day and gave them full details of the information gathered about the gangs concerned. After consulting Mr. Haudin and taking instructions from the Inspector General of Police, I left Tumkur on the afternoon of the 27th February and arrived in Kadari early next morning with patel Thimmappa, Gandyappa Reddi and Korachar informant Malla, all of whom joined me at Dod Kurugud Railway Station.

59. I extract below my diary entries for the 28th and the following dates as to the details of further steps taken :—

* * * *

28th February 1901, Thursday.—Arrived at Kadari at 5 A. M. The Inspector of Kadari (Mr. C. Rama Rao) saw me at the Railway Station and told me that as the information received by him to the effect that some of the Korachars, who had recently returned to the gangs near Tirumaladevarapalli and Algonda, had marks of injuries on their persons and that they were suspected to have returned from Mysore Province after committing dacoities there, he was about to go to Nallachervu by the same train to surround the gangs before day-break. I continued the journey as far as Nallachervu. The Head Constables and men sent previously by the Inspector of Kadari had already surrounded the gang at Tirumaladevarapalli; when we arrived there at 6 A.M., arrangements were soon made to surround the gang at Algundu also. Sixteen persons were secured from both the gangs. Eight of them have marks of injuries on their persons, caused apparently by beating, in various stages of healing. In all 8 persons, who are considered to be addicted to crimes attended with violence, have managed to escape. The Village Magistrates of Tirumaladevarapalli and Algundu are said to be harbouring these gangs and suspected to be receivers of stolen property. The Inspector of Police has brought these gangs under Police surveillance and is endeavouring to capture those who have disappeared from the gangs and taken shelter in the neighbouring hills. The Inspector has secured information that the members of these gangs and those of the gangs residing in Badyethelpalli and Mallevarupalli are related to one another and that there are in these gangs some persons with similar injuries on their persons. They are said to have re-joined their gangs after a prolonged absence and to be in the habit of hiding themselves in the jungles all day, joining their families after night-fall. It is widely suspected in these parts that the members of these gangs went out to commit dacoities in the Mysore Province and that on their way back they were robbed and beaten by the villagers of Kottimpalli on the 17th of February 1901. Owing to the jatra at Kadari, the Inspector has very few men at his disposal to successfully surround the Korachar gangs in Badyethalpalli and Mallevarupalli, and a few that are available are said to be not reliable. In these circumstances, I have wired to the Inspector General of Police, Bangalore, to send a party of 25 Special Reserve men to Kadari with an advance of Rs. 200, to meet the charges incidental to the detective operations on hand. The huts of the Korachars were searched. No portion of the stolen property was discovered. Returned to Kadari in the evening with the Inspector of Kadari.

1st March, Friday, Camp Kadari.—Was engaged with the Inspector of Kadari in making arrangements to trace the absconding members of Tirumaladevarapalli and Algundu gangs. Patel Thimmappa of Kodigenhalli and Gandyappa Reddi have been sent to Obaludevarachervu to work out the clue available in that direction with the aid of Voba Reddi.

Reference.—Extract of diary of Hindupur Inspector, dated 2nd March 1901, gives more details on this point :—

"This day I met at Kadari constables 279 and 495 of my Division who were sent on special duty to trace out the gangs of thieves, and they reported in their special report that on 27th February 1901 they learnt from Chinnavenkatappa of Chintamanapalli (Kadari Division) that the gang of Korachars who escaped from Kottimpalli Forest on 17th February 1901, were the Korachars of Algundu, Tirumaladevarapalli of Kadari Division and Bachayagaripalli and Pothulakunta of Bukkapatna Station Range of F. Division. The constables reached Kondakmerlu Station in the night and got information from V. M Venkata Reddi of that village that one washerman of Tirumaladevarapalli informed him that Korachars of his village had gone somewhere for stealing, they were severely injured and they lurk in forests in day time, return to gang at nights and treat their wounds, &c.

Dafadar Venugopal Mudaliar and Constables Siddappa and Chinnappa of Hindupur, whom I had sent from Hindupur on detective duty towards Vanavelu on the 24th February 1901, have joined me here with information that after the Vanavelu engagements on the 17th February 1901; the dacoity gang split up into two parties and went in the directions of Tirumaladevarapalli (Kadari) and Bukkapatna (Penukonda Taluk); that one Chinnavenkatappa of Chintamanapalli knew which gangs were concerned and would help the Police in the detection of the dacoits with property. Chinnavenkatappa is said to have seen the dacoits going towards Bukkapatna after the fight near Vanavelu on the 17th February 1901.

I have sent orders to the Amildar of Maddagiri to send up the complainants in the dacoity cases to Kadari to enable them to see and identify the persons from the gangs at Tirumaladevarapalli and Algundu.

I have also wired to the Inspector of Police, Goribidnur, to come up with Yellaga and the complainants and to the Inspector of Hindupur to come with the villagers of Vanavelu and Kottimpalli.

2nd March 1901, Saturday.—The Inspector of Hindupur arrived this morning by the same train which brought 25 Special Reserve men under Head Constable Garudachar from Bangalore. I have asked the Inspector (Ramachandra Naidu) of Hindupur to send for the Reddi and the villagers of Vanavelu and Kottimpalli and to try to recover the property, connected with the dacoities, suspected to have been misappropriated by them. I have offered liberal rewards to the persons who may give up the spoil. The Inspector has also got information to the same effect and is trying to help us.

Inspector Jayakumaraiya of the Chikballapur Taluk who had been sent by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar, towards Bagepalli with a view to watch the members of the concerned gang near Kodikonda, has joined us at Kadari *via* Palsamudra. The gangs there appear to have been seized by panic. The absentee members of these gangs have not yet joined the gangs, although their wives and relatives are present in the gangs. Three additional women were noticed in the former gang which has removed itself to Mittemari in Bagepalli Taluk, and 9 extra women are said to have joined the gang at Palsamudra. I have asked the Hindupur Inspector to set trustworthy men to watch the gang at Palsamudra and to trace the absentee members suspected to be hiding in the jungles surrounding their huts.

Left Kadari at 4 P. M. with Kadari and Hindupur Inspectors and the Special Reserve men in closed carts with a view to surround the Korachar huts near Bodyethulapalli and Mallevarapalli before day-break.

Halted for the night by the side of a jungle stream close to Varadarajagutta Thana, within three miles of the Korachar huts proposed to be surrounded. Voba Reddi and patel Thimmappa of Kodigenhalli are collecting the villagers to aid the Police.

One Vemanna Bhoyi, a Waddar, was produced before us at the camp by dafadar Venugopal Mudalliar and Inspector Rama Rao of Sira (on detective duty in these parts). His information goes to show that Voba Reddi is not a reliable person and that he has a gang of Korachars and Waddars under him who occasionally go to Mysore Province and commit crimes. Vemanna Bhoyi says further that two Waddars—Sanjiva and Bhangarigadu—recently quarrelled at the toddy-shop over their respective shares of the booty said to have been obtained by them in a case of house-breaking and theft in the parts of the Mysore Province adjoining Hindupur Taluk. I have separately detailed Inspector Rama Rao and dafadar Venugopal to search the houses of suspected Waddars who are ascertained to be residing in Babasabi Palya not far from the Korachar "gudus" or huts. Bhangarigadu and Sanjiva are said to be in the habit of associating with the Korachars residing in the neighbourhood.

Inspector Jayakumaraiya is working with the Head Constable of Kadari Station to trace the absconding members of Tirumaladevarapalli gang and to take steps towards the identification of the Korachars by the complainants when they arrive from Maddagiri and Goribidnur.

* * * *

60. During the next three days, the Inspectors of Kadari and Hindupur and their special detectives were actively enagaged with me in collecting clues and in searching the huts of suspected Korachars and Waddars, who had either recently returned or were still on their way to their huts from the borders of Goribidnur and Maddagiri Taluks. For this purpose we visited Bodyethulpalli, Mallevarapalli, Inaglur, Bhogepalli, Babasabi Palya, Mittepalli and Nallamadu of the Kadari taluk.

61. It may be stated here in fairness to Voba Reddi, the Village Magistrate of Vobaladevarachervu, that by his conduct he belied the impression created by Vemanna Bhoyi's information. He not only furnished full information regarding the Waddars Sanjivagadu, Baligadu and Bhangarigadu, who had recently returned from Maddagiri borders and were said to be spending money lavishly on drink, etc., but also took an active part in handing them over to the Police.

62. In this part of the business the skill and intelligence displayed by Head Constable Garudachar of the Bangalore City is worthy of commendation. Equally commendable are the

services of Chinnamanapalli Chinnavenkatappa, Thana Talyari Kasim Sab, in tracing and bringing before us at Mittepalli on the afternoon of the 3rd March a Korchar gang that was just escaping without a gang form from the direction of Mahomedabad Hills into Kadari Taluk.

63. The following extracts from the Diary of Inspector Rama Rao of Kadari and a translation of the statement of Inspector Chella Venkataramana Naidu given by the Sub-Magistrate of Kadari on the 6th March 1901 clearly show the importance of this capture, as one of the members of this gang, *viz.*, Kavadi Munigadu, was distinctly identified as the very person who had escaped from Police vigilance in the Goribidnur Taluk, a fact of which I had become personally aware during my visit to Goribidnur, on the 20th February 1901.

Extract from Kadari Inspector's diary—Part IV, dated 3rd March 1901.

"Thana Talyari Kasim Khan was sent to get Chinnavenkatappa of Chintamanapalli in connection with the dacoity cases of the Mysore State. Thana Talyari Kasim Khan and Chinnavenkatappa found the following gang of Erikalas lingering in the hills near Chintamanapalli, a hamlet of Dasavaripalli of Kondakamalu station and brought the gang to me at Mittepalli.

* * * *

1. Sathpadi Chinnagadu.
2. Do Baligadu.
3. Konde Munigadu.
4. Konde Venkatigadu.
5. Do Abbigadu.

With 11 women and 9 children. Nos. 4 and 5 are the sons of No. 3. These people say that they came from Kottige of Hindupur Station, Anantpur District; that they were stopping at Kottige for the last 7 or 8 months and came through Obalapuram, Chilamavathur, Gorantta and Gangepalli of Hindupur Taluk. They came into Chintamanapalli limits on the 2nd instant. They were going to Noralavadu of Raichatti Taluk through Kadari. The bag and baggage of these people were searched on suspicion but no property was found. I deputed a constable to watch them with orders to Station House Officer, Kadari, to prepare gang form for this gang and to depute a constable to watch this gang. I have noted down the description of all the male members. The Inspector of Hindupur Taluk says that the gang does not belong to his taluk."

* * * *

Statement of Chella Venkataramana Naidu, Inspector of Goribidnur, dated 6th March 1901.

"I know the two persons Kavadi Munigadu and Katta Venkatigadu. They stopped in a certain village of the Hindupur Taluk just on the borders of Goribidnur—Hindupur Taluk. On the night of the 20th February, this Kavadi Munigadu and others were found lurking about the village of Chintalpalli of Goribidnur Taluk. The villagers learnt of this and, when they tried to apprehend them, Muniga was caught hold of, and the others escaped. The villagers apprehended this man and forwarded him to the Police Station. This man was produced before the Amildar by the Police. As there was no offence proved against him, he was ordered to be sent under a gang form to Hindupur. Accordingly Constable No. 484 escorted him. He then beat the constable with stones while going and escaped from his escort. This was recorded and reported to the Superintendent. Near the villages in which these persons halted unusual number of dacoities have occurred."

64. The complainants and the witnesses in the several dacoity cases as well as Yellaga, one of the dacoits captured by the villagers of Somasettihalli on the 13th February 1901, soon arrived in Kadari and identified out of the gangs mustered before a Punchayet the following 16 persons:—

1. Bagi Kavadi Guruvadu.
2. Rameswaram Venkatigadu.
3. Menpati Thimmadu.
4. Vallagi Munigadu.
5. Katta Venkatigadu.
6. Kavadi Munigadu.
7. Ragalu Ramadu.
8. Sathpati Nagadu.
9. Sampati Nagadu.
10. Waddar Sanjivagadu.
11. Do Baligadu.
12. Do Bhangarigadu.
13. Kavadi Venkatigadu.
14. Malli Chinnigadu.
15. Sathpati Muniga.
16. Rameswaram Guruvadu.

65. Several of the persons identified were proved to have been absent from their camps during the period when the dacoities occurred in Goribidnur and Maddagiri Taluks and to have been subsequently seen on the 17th February in the Vanavelu jungle by the villagers of Kollimpalli. Eight of them bore marks of injuries which on examination by the Hospital Assistant of Kadari were proved to have been "healed up" and of injuries of 15 or 20 days' standing.

66. On the foregoing evidence placed before the Sub-Magistrate of Kadari and recorded by him (*vide* copy of his order dated 8th March 1901), extradition warrants were applied for and obtained against the sixteen persons named above. In accordance with these warrants, they were brought by the Police of Kadari Taluk and surrendered to the Head-quarter Inspector of Police at Tumkur on the 16th April 1901.

67. I must not omit to state here that this part of the work could hardly have been so satisfactorily and promptly concluded without the earnest and willing co-operation of Mr. F. A. Dene, District Superintendent of Police, Anantapur District, and Mr. F. A. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madanpalli. Both these officers readily responded to my appeal and placed every help within their reach at my disposal to enable me to bring the culprits to justice.

68. Every facility was afforded to promptly lay the fullest information before the Stationary Magistrate at Kadari by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, (Mr. F. E. C. Carr,) who, in the temporary absence of Mr. C. Narayan Rao on duty in Bangalore, wired orders to the Inspector of Goribidnur to take the accused Yellaga and other witnesses immediately to Kadari for the purpose of identification.

69. In the meantime the Police of Goribidnur and Bagepalli Taluks had, through the information given by one of the captured dacoits, succeeded in placing under arrest two more escaped culprits, Naga and Mallisunka. The former escaped while in the custody of the British Police at Penukonda and the latter was eventually brought to trial along with the rest of the accused persons. It may be seen that this Mallisunka is the very person mentioned by Korachar informant Malla. Extract from the Convicts Register obtained from the Superintendent of Central Jail on the 18th February 1901, shows that he was convicted and sentenced in Kadur-Shimoga Dacoities to two years' rigorous imprisonment in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97 on the file of the District Magistrate of Kadur. This individual, it may be noted, had changed his name after his release to Thimma.

70. Information obtained from the same source had by this time led to the detection of another gang near Kudur in the Magadi Taluk. Several members of this gang were on enquiry found to be related to the accused persons brought from Kadari and three of them, *viz.*, Muniga, Malla and Ramadu were identified by a number of complainants in the Makli dacoity case and removed to Bangalore for trial.

71. The details gathered from various sources through the praiseworthy exertions of Jamadar Subba Rao and dafadars Srinivasa Rao and Subbanna regarding the ramifications of the gangs concerned, will be more fully dealt with separately.

72. On the arrival of the accused persons from Kadari, full enquiry was held into the antecedent and association of each with the resulting discovery that their friends and relatives are to be found among the gangs residing in several parts of Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, and that one of them named Sathpati Naga was concerned in a case of house-breaking and theft in which he and several others still residing in Taridal, Goribidnur Taluk, had been convicted by the Taluk Magistrate of Tumkur in Criminal Case No. 203 of 1897-98.

73. Several Inspectors of training and experience were specially employed to close the investigation of the series of dacoity cases as early as possible. Head-quarter Inspector Mr. S. Reuben and Inspectors S. Srinivasaiengar of Gubbi, Venkatavaradachar of Maddagiri, J. Rama Rao of Sira and Jayakumaraiya of Chikballapur and Chella Venkatramana Naidu of Goribidnur, deserve credit for bringing the Police investigation as well as the preliminary Magisterial enquiry to a prompt and satisfactory close.

74. Before the commencement of the Magisterial enquiry, however, one of the captured dacoits named Kavadi Ganga *alias* Basiga died in the Goribidnur Jail from the effects of the injuries received at Somasettihalli on the 13th February 1901. Another accused person named Waddar Bangarigadu who was among the persons brought from Kadari under the extradition warrant had to be released by the Police as the evidence against him was not sufficient to justify his forwardal before the Magistrate.

75. The endeavours made to trace out other dacoits still at large proving fruitless, the cases against the rest of the accused persons named in the margin were committed to the Sessions by the Division Magistrate, Chikballapur and the Divisional Magistrate, Maddagiri. They were taken up and disposed of at the Kolar and Tumkur Sessions held in Bangalore in the months of June and July 1901.

1. Mendragutti Ganga.
2. Kavadi Yellaga.
3. Mallisunka.
4. Rameswaram Guruva.
5. Wallagi Muniga.
6. Bagi Guruva.
7. Kavadi Muniga.
8. Satpati Naga alias Adiga.
9. Satpati Muniga.
10. Melpati Timma.
11. Rameswaram Venkatiga.
12. Kavadi Venkatiga.
13. Katta Venkatiga.
14. Waddar Baliga.
15. Ragalu Ramadu.
16. Sampati Naga.
17. Kunti Chinniga.
18. Waddar Sanjiva.

76. During the trials which extended over two Sessions presided over by two different Judges of the Chief Court, the Jury sitting separately in each case, returned a verdict of guilty against all the accused.

77. A list showing the sentences passed in each case against the several persons is attached. The details of evidence adduced at the several trials form part of the Judicial Record. It is enough to note here, that not only three of the accused, *viz.*, Mallisunka, Ganga and Yellaga confessed their guilt and stated what part the others had taken in the offences, but also a number of witnesses from Kadari, Hindupur, Maddagiri and Goribidnur gave evidence against the accused. For facility of reference copies of the Judgments available in Tumkur Sessions Cases Nos. 4, 5 and 10 are attached.

78. The convictions, it may be said, have since been upheld in appeal by the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore.

79. It may also be noted that only in one case the Judge and the Jury disagreed. It is in Bangalore Sessions Case No. 2 at which three of the Korachars caught near Gaurapur and Kudur were brought to trial in connection with the dacoities committed on a number of footpassengers in the Makali jungle on the 20th January 1901. It is very much to be regretted that the hasty verdict of the Jury escaped the just retribution at the hands

of justice, even against the Judge's own conviction as expressed in the concluding portion his judgment of which a copy is appended.

80. In the foregoing paragraphs, I have endeavoured with the materials at my dispos to present as faithful a record as possible of the work done—individually as well as collective —by the officers and men employed from time to time to meet the demands of public safe during a period of grave anxiety and sore trial. I could not for that purpose avoid dwelli at some length on what, to some, may now seem to be matters of stale interest. But a repo purposing to deal with past events extending over a period of more than six months mu necessarily be wanting in conciseness, if it is expected to throw sufficient light on the orig and nature of the outbreak and the extent of its spread, at the same time as it seeks to gi a glimpse of the measures adopted according to the necessities of the moment with varyin degrees of success until the final results were attained.

81. The labor and expense involved in an undertaking of such magnitude would l vasted if the resulting experience does not lead to some remedial measure of permanent an practical utility or value. The prospect is ever present of periodical recurrence of drought an amine driving the migratory classes to violent crimes and of the consequent necessity bein felt of carrying on similar campaigns under perhaps more adverse circumstances unless th remedy is speedily discovered and applied. I feel diffident to enter here upon a discussion his subject as it cannot be approached with any degree of assurance without a clear insig nto the history of the criminal classes with which the character, the habits, the antecedants an he social environments of the persons brought to justice at these trials are so deeply intc woven. I will, therefore, reserve this matter for independent treatment.

No. 11388-97—J. 916, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JANUARY 190

ORDER THEREON—Government have perused with interest the report of M L. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, regarding the steps taken b he Police for the prevention and detection of dacoities in the borders of the Tum kur, Bangalore and Kolar Districts, and are pleased to express their appreciation c the good work done by him.

2. Government note with satisfaction the co-operation of the following office whose names have been favorably mentioned :—

1. Mr. C. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar.

Amildars.

1. P. Subrayalu Naidu of the Maddagiri Taluk.
2. Mahomed Raza of the Tumkur Taluk.
3. T. Venkataramaiya of the Sira Taluk.
4. B. S. Venkatesaiya, Deputy Amildar of Koratagere (now at Kumsi.)

Inspectors.

1. S. Reuben, Head-quarter Inspector of Police, Tumkur.
2. S. Srinivasiengar of Gubbi.
3. K. Venkatavaradachar of Maddagiri.
4. J. Rama Rao of Sira.
5. Jayakumaraiya of Chikballapur.
6. Chella Venkataramana Naidu of Goribidnur.
7. Khan Ahmed, Special Reserve Inspector of Tumkur.

Jamadars.

1. Y. Subba Rao. | 2. Fida Hussain.

The other subordinate officers of Police whose work has been vorable notice of Government may be rewarded as follows :—

Dafadars and Head Constables—

Sheik Ahmed.
Venugopal Mudaliar.
Srinivasa Rao.
Subbanna.
Head Constable Garudachar, 2nd Grade No. 120 of Bangalore City.
Rasul Khan of Magadi Taluk.
Dafadar Lakkappa of Koratagere.
Abdul Wahab.

Constables.

Police Constable No. 446 Bhima of the Akkajihalli Ukkad.
The Policeman of Bagepalli Taluk who arrested Malli Sunka.

} To be given a silver good service medal worth Rs. 6 each.

Special acknowledgments of Government are also due to the marginally noted Police Officers of the Madras Presidency, for the material help and co-operation rendered by them to the Mysore Police Officers in the detection of these cases, and the same will be communicated to them through the Honorable the Resident. Inspectors C. Rama Rao of Kadari and V. Ramachandra Naidu of Hindupur are reported to have also worked willingly

F. A. Dene, District Superintendent of Police, Anantapur District.
P. S. Srinivasacharlu, District Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah.
F. A. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madanapalle.

en great help. The Government are pleased to sanction the bestowal of two dals on them worth, respectively, Rs. 75 and 50, and the Government of Madras requested through the Honorable the Resident to permit their acceptance of Head Constables Channakesavalu Naidu and Mahomed Sahib may also be with two silver medals worth Rs. 10 each and a money reward of Rs. 5 given to each of the Constables Chinnappa and Siddappa and Rs. 3 to Thana Kassim Khan.

The grant of rewards to others who gave useful information and otherwise assisted the Police Officers in the manner proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, is also sanctioned, as per list appended in the margin. The cost of their rewards will be met out of the amount allotted under the head "Reward for good service" in the budget of the current official year.

To be given a silver good-service medal worth Rs. 6 each.
- immappa of Kodigenahalli.
- ndyappa Reddi do
- ba Reddi of Vobaladevarucheruvu, Kadari Taluk.
- nkatanarnappa Reddi of Vanavelu.
- intamanpalli Venkatappa of Kadari Taluk.
- dda Vemanna Bhoyi of Ooddipalli, Kadari Taluk.

rachar Malla. A reward of Rs. 25.

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

—The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information.

1901-1902

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 8th January 1902

No. 11388-97 / J. 916.

Recognising by suitable rewards the good services rendered by certain Police Officers and men in connection with the detection and prevention of dacoities committed in the borders of the Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts during the months of December 1900 and January and February 1901.

S.B.P.—27-1-02—300

SECTION Police
FILE No. 45 of 07
SERIAL No. 1

16

The First Asstt to the
Resident.

Draft submitted
for approval to the
Dewan
16/12/1907

No. F. 1/433 Encl 2
of 1907
Date: 9-1-1908

2742
dtd 16-12-01.

I am directed to
forward a copy of Govt
Proceedings No. 11388-97 dated 8th
of 1907
instant, sanctioning the grant
of rewards to certain police
officers + others ~~for valuable~~
in recognition of the valuable
services rendered by them
in the detection of a series

dacoities committed in the borders of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts during the months of December, January & February last and to request that the thanks of the Durbar to the Police officers of the Madras Presidency noted in the margin for the ~~material help and hearty & willing~~ cooperation rendered by them to his Police may be conveyed to them through the Madras Govt.

1. Mr. T. A. Deane, Dist Supdt of Police, Anantapur.
2. Mr. P. S. Srinivasachelu, —do—, Guddapah.
3. Mr. T. A. Johnston, Asstt Supdt of Police, Madanapalli.

2. It is proposed to acknowledge the services of ~~the Police~~ other police officers of the Presidency by the grant of suitable money rewards as per list annexed. In

Note to Train Copyist — copy 1 to 7 on the

am to request that 78
will kindly move the
Madras Govt to permit them
to accept these ~~[illegible]~~ rewards.

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11.12.07 Secy

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J/5001901-2

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE
HON'BLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE.

Pol. 1488

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

SECTION Police

FILE No. 15901

SERIAL No. 5

Dated 20 - 3 - 1902.

Despatched

Received

General No. 1591

No.

Enclosure No.

Forwd a copy of a letter No. 400 pol dd 7-3-02 from the Govt: of Madras, stating that the I. Genl of Police has been requested to convey the thanks of the Mysore Durbar to Messrs. Devi Srinivasa Charlu & Johnston for their services in the detection of a series of dacoities committed in Mysore territory, & that Govt: are unable to authorize the acceptance of the rewards proposed for certain other police officers.

References to be marked.

Pol -

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—to

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 443, dated 23rd January 1902, in which you request that the thanks of the Mysore Darbar may be conveyed to Messrs. Dene, Srinivasa Charlu and Johnston, and that sanction may be accorded to the acceptance by certain other police officers of this presidency of rewards for good work done by them in the detection of a series of dacoities committed in Mysore territory.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Inspector-General of Police has been requested to convey the thanks of the Mysore Darbar to the officers named. His Excellency the Governor in Council, however, regrets that on principle he is unable to authorize the acceptance of rewards by police officers for the performance of work which forms part of their regular duties.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th March 1902.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

No. 1571

The Resident's Office.
Bangalore, 20 March 190

Copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded to the Dewan of Mysore with reference to his Secretary's letter No. 11433/J.918 dated the 9th January 1902.

First Assistant Resident.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

From

The Government of Madrās.

Recd. } 1902. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

Letter, No. 400, Judicial, 7th March 1902.

MARCH.

STATING that the Inspector-General of Police has been requested to convey the thanks of the Mysore Darbar to Messrs. Dene, Srinivasa Charlu and Johnston for their services in the detection of a series of dacoities committed in Mysore territory, and that Government are unable to authorize the acceptance of the rewards proposed for certain other police officers.

SECTION Police

FILE No. 1 & 201

SERIAL No. 1

~~The Supt. Cyclist of Police~~

in Mysore.

16980.

J 1499

Date: 18-4-02

Sir

With reference to your letter No. 148 dated the 27th November 1901 and in continuation of Govt Proc. No. 11388-97 / J 916 dated the 9th January 1902 on the subject grant of rewards to police officers and who rendered valuable services in connection with detection and prevention o

facilities committed in orders of the Trunkan, Kolar Bangalore Districts, I am directed to state that the Madras Government has requested their Inspector General of Police to convey the thanks of the Durbar to Messrs. S. Srinivasachariar & Johns Police Officers of that service for good work done by them

2. As regards the grant of pecuniary rewards to certain other police officers who have done good work in this connection, His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that he is unable to authorize acceptance of these rewards from the Durbar for the performance of work which forms part of the ordinary duties of Police Officers, however laudable or praiseworthy such work may be. The grant of pecuniary rewards to Police Officers for work done in ordinary course, being considered objectionable in principle.

Services rendered in connection with the matter.

H.